

Pryor 09_666463

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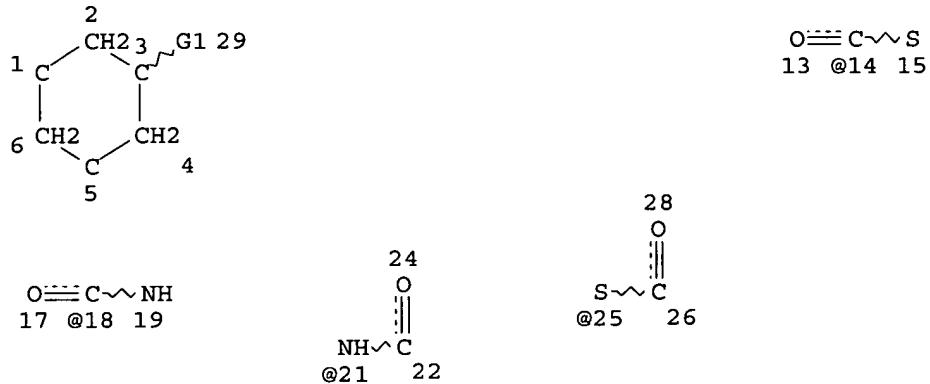
FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Oct 2005 VOL 143 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Oct 2005 (20051027/ED)

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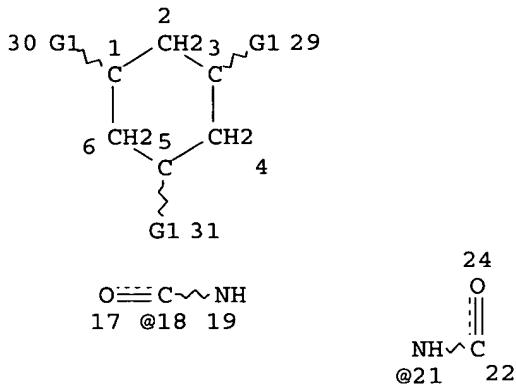
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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L17 STR



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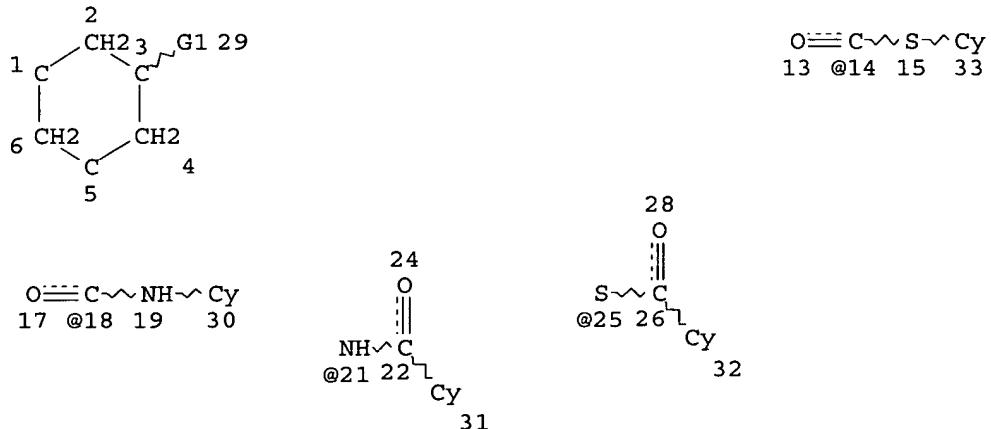
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L20 STR



VAR G1=14/18/21/25

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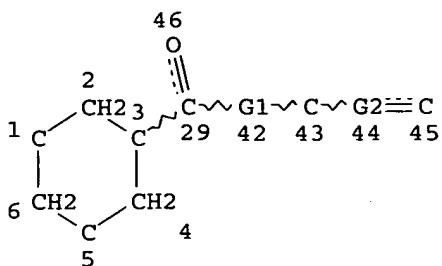
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

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NUMBER OF NODES IS 23

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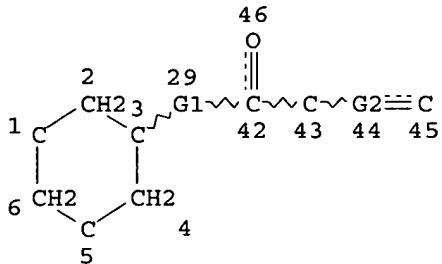


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 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L22 STR



VAR G1=S/N
 REP G2=(0-20) C
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L23 145 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L18 SSS FUL L21 OR L22 OR L20
 L24 60 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L23

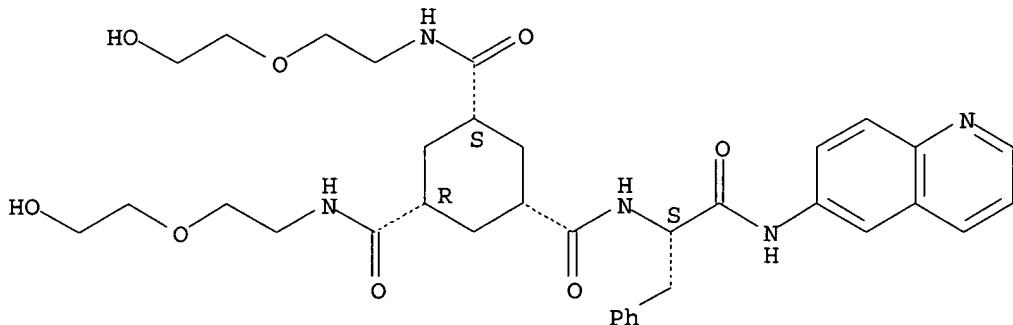
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=> d ibib abs hitstr 124 1-60

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:699419 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:311628

TITLE: Two-stage enzyme mediated drug release from LMWG hydrogels
 AUTHOR(S): Van Bommel, Kjeld J. C.; Stuart, Marc C. A.; Feringa, Ben L.; Van Esch, Jan
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomade Technology Foundation, Nijenborgh, 4, 9747 AG, Neth.
 SOURCE: Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry (2005), 3(16), 2917-2920
 CODEN: OBCRAK; ISSN: 1477-0520
 PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB An enzymically cleavable low mol. weight gelator-(model) drug conjugate system can be employed to effect a two-step enzyme mediated drug release, demonstrating the potential of LMWG systems for the development of drug delivery devices.
 IT 800373-95-9P
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (two-stage enzyme mediated drug release from LMWG hydrogels)
 RN 800373-95-9 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-(6-quinolinylamino)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STM
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:503961 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:7602
 TITLE: New polydentate chelating agents of the 3-hydroxy-4-pyridinone type, and their pharmaceutical and environmental applications
 INVENTOR(S): Seabra, Maria Amelia Loureiro dos Santos; Grazina, Raquel Eliana Lourenco; Gano, Maria de Lurdes Barrela Patricio; Gama, Ana Sofia Cavalheiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Instituto Superior Técnico, Port.
 SOURCE: Port. Pat. Appl., 48 pp.
 CODEN: PTXXB9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Portuguese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PT 102660	A	20030228	PT 2001-102660	20010821
PT 102660	B	20040227		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PT 2001-102660	20010821
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 143:7602			
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention discloses new polydentate chelating agents which contain two or more bidentate 3-hydroxy-4-pyridinone (3,4-HP) units, and which are based on monomeric or polymeric frameworks. Specifically, compds. containing bidentate units I are claimed [wherein: n = 3-5; R₁ = H or C₁₋₆ aliphatic hydrocarbyl in which one H atom may be substituted with OH or alkoxy; R₂ = H or C₁₋₆ aliphatic hydrocarbyl; R₃ = H, C₁₋₆ aliphatic hydrocarbyl, or aryl]. The new chelating agents have potential pharmaceutical and environmental applications. The compds. offer a wide variety of mol. supports and substitutions on the chelating units, as well as the possibility of strategically chosen spacer groups between them. Because of their high affinity and specificity for a series of metal ions at neutral or acid pH, good lipo-hydrophilic balance, and the absence of toxicity (no data), the compds. offer promise in oral or injectable chelation therapy of metal intoxication, or as radiodiagnostic agents. Among the monomer-supported chelating agents, those with two or three 3,4-HP groups coupled via amide linkages to a cyclohexanetricarboxylic acid skeleton are notable, as are polymeric chelating agents using polymeric supports, e.g., Sepharose or agarose. These compds. have a high capacity for sequestration or removal of traces of heavy metals from aqueous or plasmatic media, e.g., in extracorporeal decontamination. For instance, cis,cis-1,3,5-tricarboxy-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (Kemp's acid) was treated with oxalyl chloride and DMF catalyst to give 85% of the corresponding monoanhydride-mono-acid chloride. Double amidation of the latter with over 4-fold excess 1-(3-aminopropyl)-3-(benzyloxy)-2-methyl-4-pyridinone (48%) followed by hydrogenolysis of the benzyl groups (80%) gave ligand II. The similarly prepared ligand III was studied in its interaction with the trivalent hard metal ions Al³⁺, Fe³⁺, and Ga⁺, with obtained values at physiol. pH being: pAl = 17.2, pFe = 25.8, and pGa = 21.1. In a partitioning test (octanol vs. aqueous Tris buffer at pH 7.4), the hexadentate analog of II and ligand III had distribution coeffs. D = 0.04 and 0.03, resp. In vivo assays showed that administration of III strongly increased excretion of 67Ga from mice, with the 24-h excreted value from 1/2 h-delayed administration (92.4%) being almost as much as that from simultaneous administration (96.2%) or from pre-formed chelate (97.4%), vs. 67Ga citrate control (35.0%). Two polymer-based chelating agents were prepared, one using Sepharose 6B support and CNBr linker, and the other using Sepharose 4B support and epichlorohydrin linker, both with 1-(3-aminopropyl)-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-4-pyridinone as the ligand monomer. The polymer was stable to loss of ligand in water at physiol. pH over 24 h, and showed a ligand monomer d. of 366 μmol/g. When used to complex Fe³⁺ at pH 3, the polymer had a capacity of 327 μmol/g.

IT

852200-56-7P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CPS (Chemical process); DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

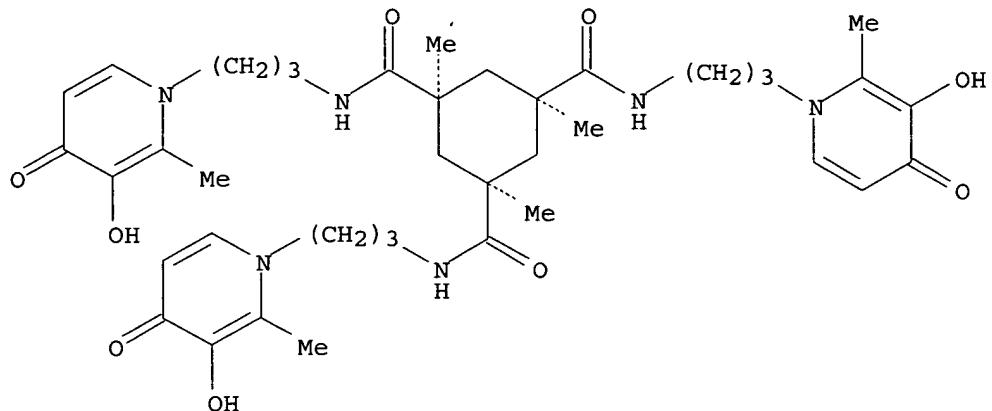
PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES
(Uses)

(chelating agent; preparation, metal-complexation, and biol. applications of polydentate 3-hydroxy-4-pyridinone derivative chelating agents)

RN 852200-56-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[3-(3-hydroxy-2-methyl-4-oxo-1(4H)-pyridinyl)propyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



IT 852200-57-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

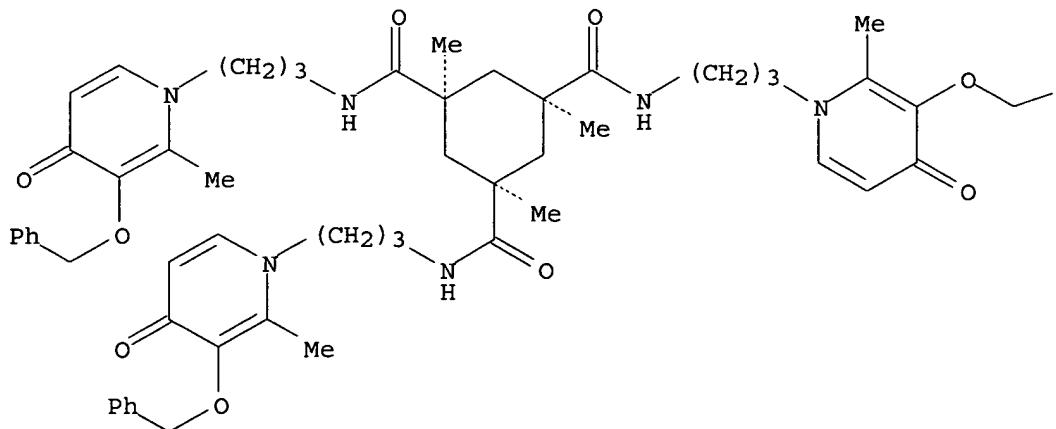
(intermediate; preparation, metal-complexation, and biol. applications of polydentate 3-hydroxy-4-pyridinone derivative chelating agents)

RN 852200-57-8 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, 1,3,5-trimethyl-N,N',N'''-tris[3-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethoxy)-1(4H)-pyridinyl]propyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Ph

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:451342 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:8826
 TITLE: Preparation of nonsymmetrical gelling agents useful
 for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chromatography
 materials, and catalytically active materials
 INVENTOR(S): Van Bommel, Kjeld Jacobus Cornelis; Van Esch, Johannes
 Henricus
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Nano Systems B. V., Neth.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005047231	A1	20050526	WO 2004-NL723	20041014
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2003-78599 A 20031112

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:8826

AB The present invention relates to novel trisubstituted cyclic thickeners or gelators. Thus, cis,cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxylic acid and α -amino-N-6-quinolinylbenzenepropanamide dihydrobromide were reacted in the presence of triethylamine, 5.73 mmol of the resulting compound was reacted with 9.49 mmol 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylamine to give N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-(6-quinolinylamino)ethyl]-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide, showing gelation in water.

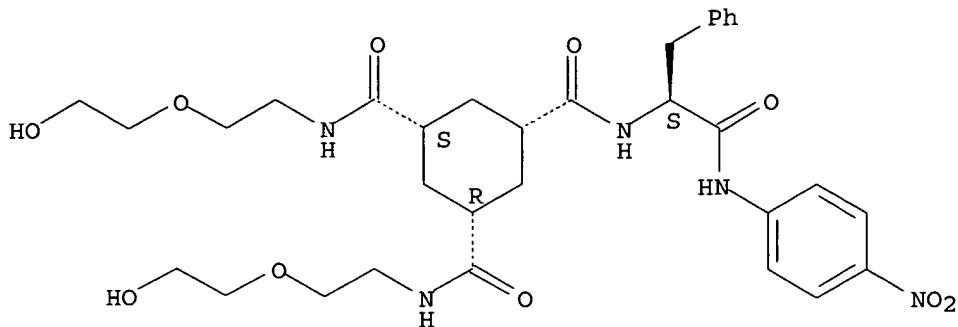
IT 613243-99-5P

RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of nonsym. gelling agents useful for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chromatog. materials, and catalytically active materials)

RN 613243-99-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[2-[(4-nitrophenyl)amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



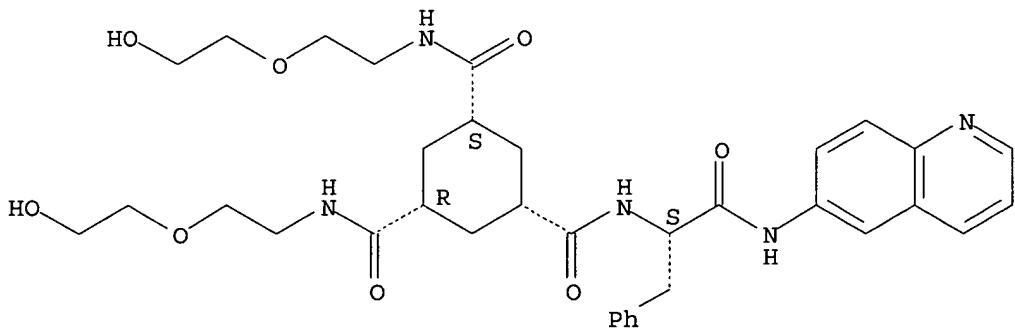
IT 800373-95-9P

RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation of nonsym. gelling agents useful for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chromatog. materials, and catalytically active materials)

RN 800373-95-9 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-(6-quinolinylamino)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 800373-96-0P 852331-87-4P 852331-89-6P

852331-90-9P 852331-91-0P 852331-94-3P
852332-01-5P 852332-06-0P 852332-08-2P

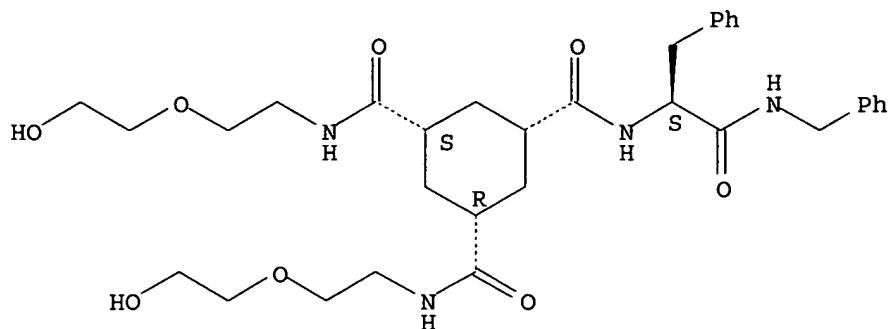
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of nonsym. gelling agents useful for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chromatog. materials, and catalytically active materials)

RN 800373-96-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-[(phenylmethyl)amino]ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

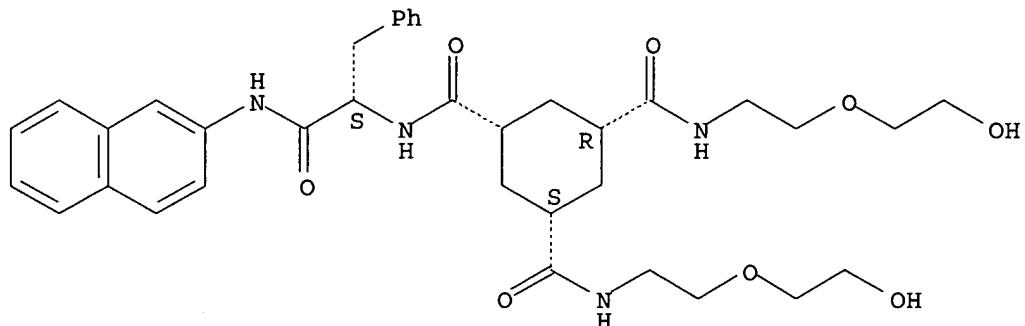
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852331-87-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[2-(2-naphthalenylamino)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

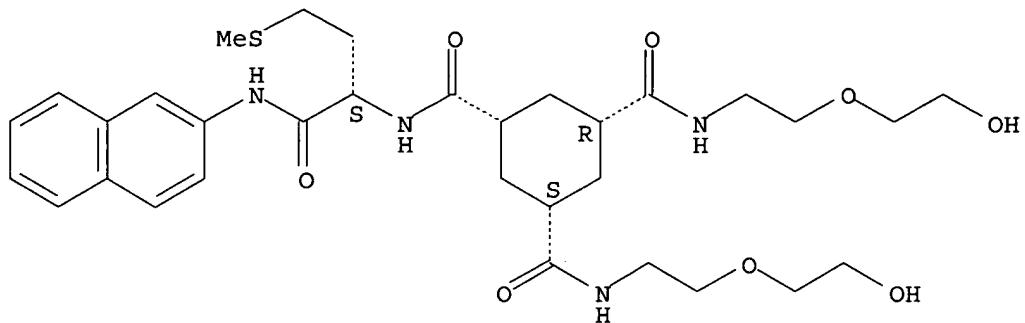
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852331-89-6 HCAPLUS

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Absolute stereochemistry.

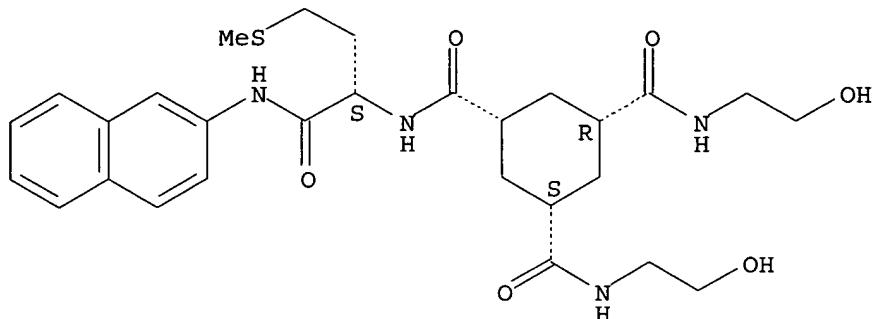


RN 852331-90-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N''-[3-(methylthio)-1-[(2-naphthalenylamino)carbonyl]propyl]-, (1R,3S)- (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)

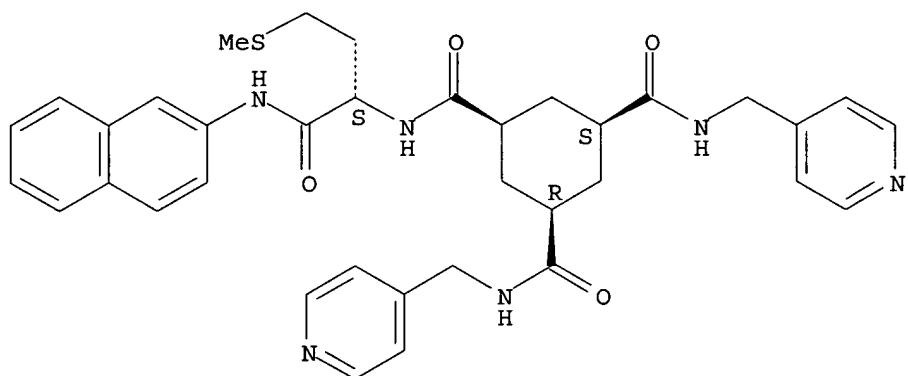
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852331-91-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N-[3-(methylthio)-1-[(2-naphthalenylamino)carbonyl]propyl]-N',N''-bis(4-pyridinylmethyl)-, (1R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

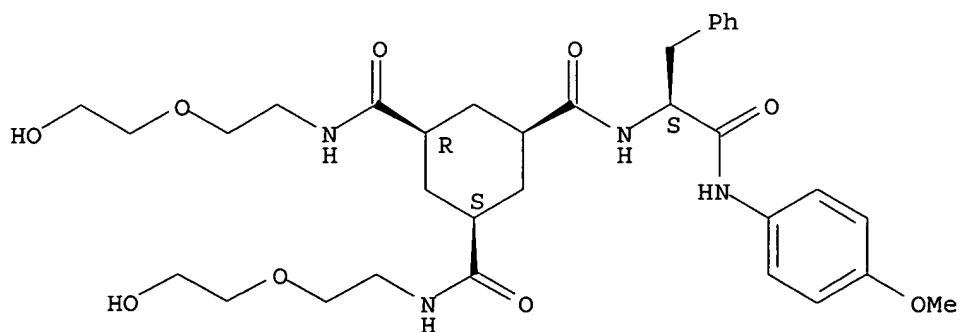
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852331-94-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[2-[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

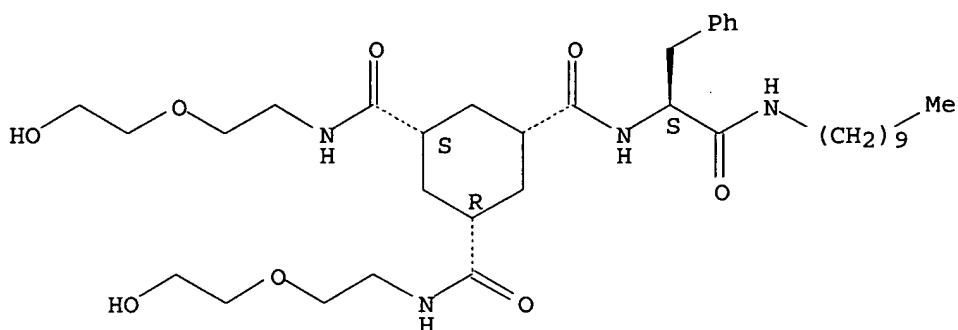
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852332-01-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N-[2-(decylamino)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-N'',N''-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-, (1R,3S)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

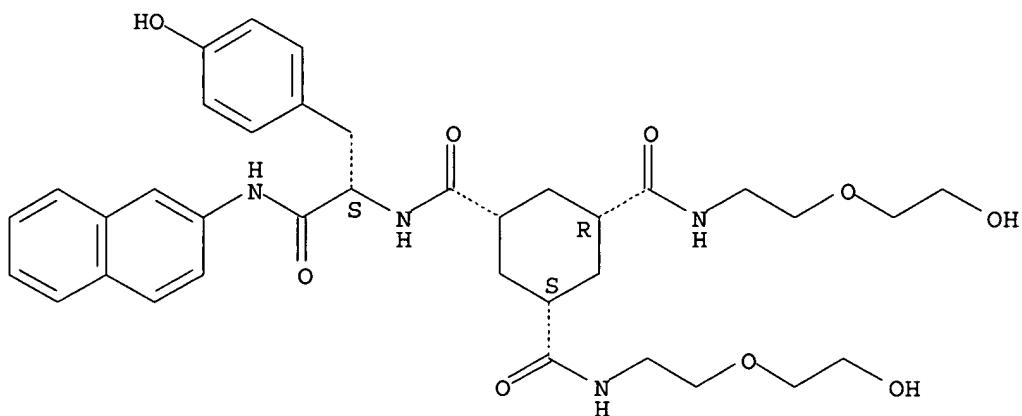
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852332-06-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[1-[4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(2-naphthalenylamino)-2-oxoethyl-, (1R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

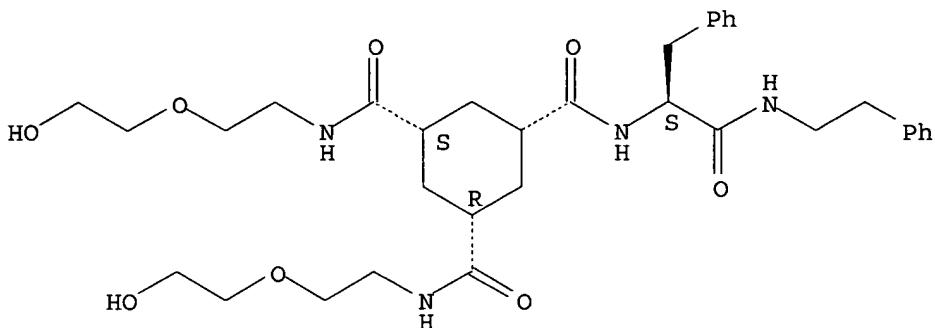
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 852332-08-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[2-oxo-2-[2-phenylethyl]amino]-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl-, (1R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1036885 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:28161

TITLE: Production of small particles by thickening or gelation

INVENTOR(S): Friggeri, Arianna; Van Bommel, Kjeld Jacobus Cornelis; Robillard, George Thomas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Nanosystems B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004103347	A2	20041202	WO 2004-NL350	20040519
WO 2004103347	A3	20050317		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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WO 2003097587	A3	20040311		
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2003-NL381	A 20030522
EP 2003-78600	A 20031112
EP 2002-77007	A 20020522

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:28161

AB The present invention relates to a method for producing small particles of biol. and pharmaceutically active compds. A method for producing particles comprises (i) providing a solution of the compound of interest in a solvent, and (ii) inducing thickening or gelation of the solution using a thickener or gelator to produce particles by precipitation, freeze-drying, spray-drying or centrifuging. For example, to 12.5 mg of cHexAm(PheAmBn) ($\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$)₂ gelator (preparation given) and 1 mg of cyclosporin A (CyA), 50 μL of propylene glycol, 50 μL PEG 400 and 900 μL water were added. The sample was heated till complete dissoln. of both the gelator and CyA was achieved and was then allowed to cool and thus gelate. TEM anal. of the gel shows the presence of gel fibers and CyA particles of average particle size of 40 to 100 nm. The bioavailability in rats of CyA obtained with the use of a gel was compared to that from the same formulation without gelator. When the CyA was administered in the gel formulation, CyA was recovered in the blood, with a maximal concentration

between 600 and 900 g/L after 4 to 6 h. In contrast, no detectable amts. of CyA were found in the blood when the CyA was administered in the ungelated form.

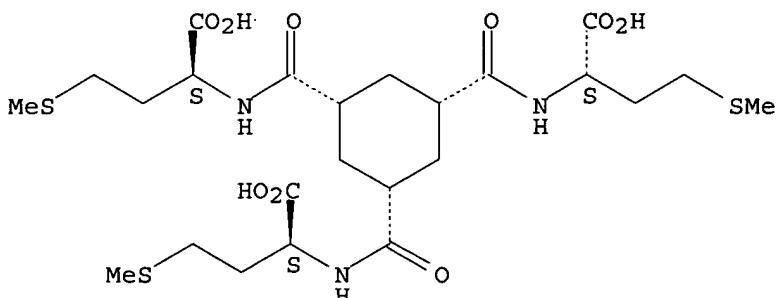
IT 613243-58-6P 697747-74-3P 800373-95-9P
800373-96-0P 800373-97-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of small particles by thickening or gelation)

RN 613243-58-6 HCPLUS

CN L-Methionine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

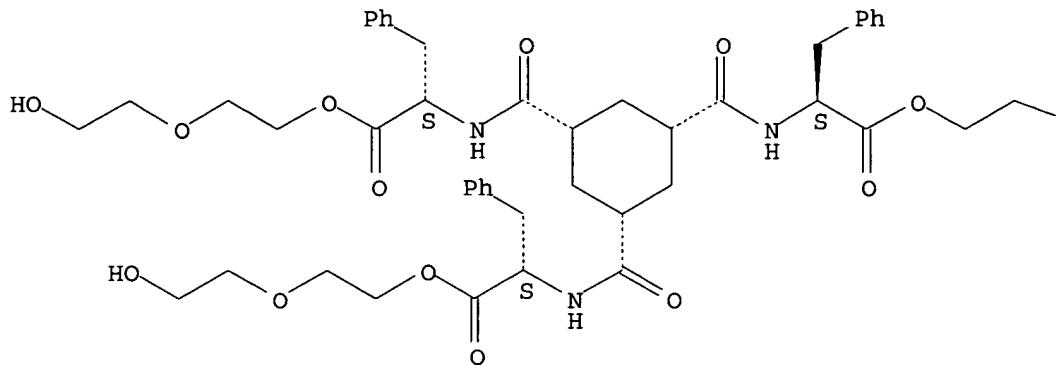


RN 697747-74-3 HCPLUS

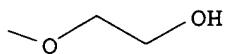
CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, tris[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

PAGE 1-A



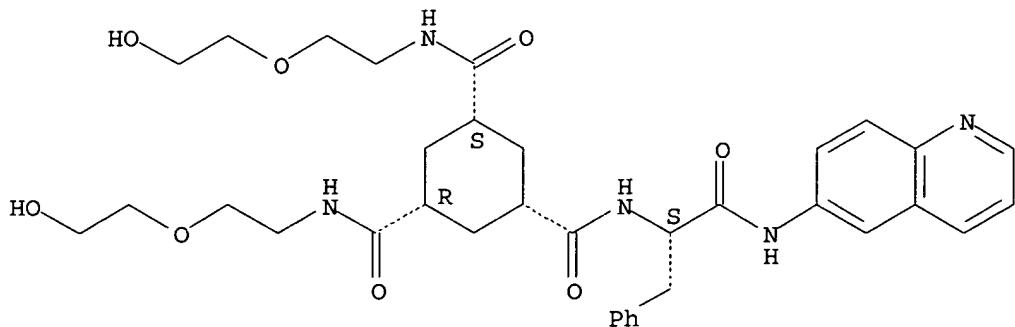
PAGE 1-B



RN 800373-95-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-(6-quinolinylamino)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

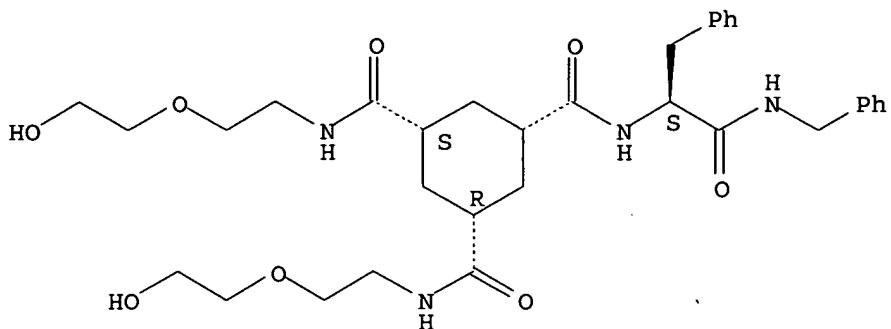
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 800373-96-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-[(phenylmethyl)amino]ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

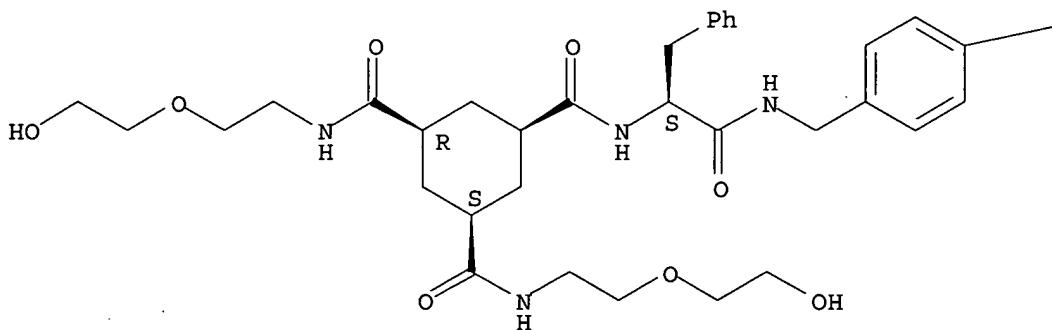


RN 800373-97-1 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N''-[(1S)-2-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—OMe

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:735309 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:325168

TITLE: Evaluation of chelating agents as anti-angiogenic therapy through copper chelation

AUTHOR(S): Camphausen, Kevin; Sproull, Mary; Tantama, Steve; Venditto, Vincent; Sankineni, Sandeep; Scott, Tamalee; Brechbiel, Martin W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Radioimmune & Inorganic Chemistry Section, Radiation Oncology Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1002, USA

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 12(19), 5133-5140

PUBLISHER: CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896
Elsevier Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:325168

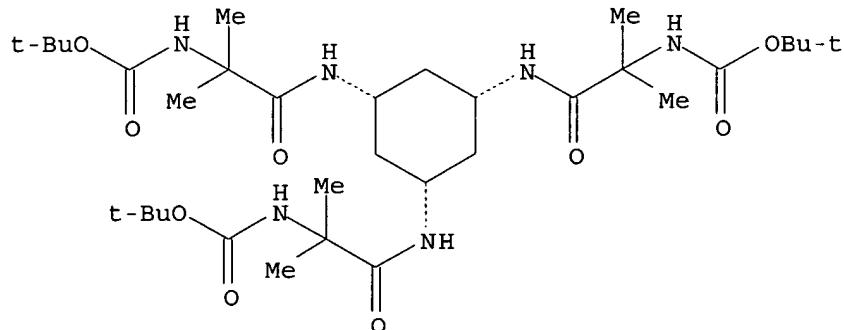
AB The evaluation of several sets of polyamine donor chelating agents including a selection of novel hexadentate 1,3,5-cis,cis-triaminocyclohexane (tach) based derivs. were performed in an in vitro endothelial cell proliferation assay to assess their cytotoxicity and selectivity as novel anti-angiogenic agents. The selective nature of the anti-angiogenic agents for human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) was compared to a normal fibroblast cell line and a human Glioma cell line to evaluate these compds. Linear tri- and tetra-polyamines were superior to both macrocyclic and the tach based polyamine chelating agents in terms of selectivity of its inhibitory activity toward the proliferation of HUVEC cells compared to the fibroblast and human Glioma cells. The linear polyamine, triethylenetetramine, previously reported to possess anti-angiogenic properties failed to demonstrate any selectivity for inhibiting the proliferation of HUVEC cells compared to the fibroblast and human Glioma cells.

IT 769950-61-0P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (evaluation of polyamine chelating agents as anti-angiogenic therapy through copper chelation in relation to selective cytotoxicity towards vascular endothelial cells)

RN 769950-61-0 HCPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, [(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris[imino(1,1-dimethyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyil)]]tris-, tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

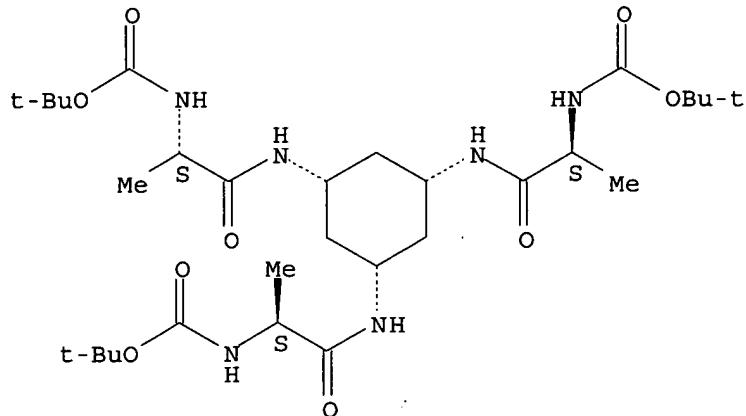
L24 ANSWER 6 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:344683 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:115894
 TITLE: Nickel(II), copper(II) and zinc(II) binding properties and cytotoxicity of tripodal, hexadentate tris(ethylenediamine)-analogue chelators
 AUTHOR(S): Ye, Neng; Park, Gyungse; Przyborowska, Ann M.; Sloan, Paula E.; Clifford, Thomas; Bauer, Cary B.; Broker, Grant A.; Rogers, Robin D.; Ma, Rong; Torti, Suzy V.; Brechbiel, Martin W.; Planalp, Roy P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, 03824-3598, USA
 SOURCE: Dalton Transactions (2004), (9), 1304-1311
 CODEN: DTARAF; ISSN: 1477-9226

PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:115894

AB Three tripodal hexamine chelators based on *cis,cis*-1,3,5-triaminocyclohexane (tach) were synthesized and their aqueous coordination chemical with Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) is reported. The chelators have a 2-aminoethyl pendant arm attached to each nitrogen of tach, specifically tachen' (*N,N',N''-tris(2-aminoethyl)cyclohexane-cis,cis-1,3,5-triamine*), and two with *S,S,S*-chiral pendant arms, tachpn' (*N,N',N''-tris(2-aminopropyl)cyclohexane-cis,cis-1,3,5-triamine*) and tachbn' (*N,N',N''-tris(2-amino-3-phenylpropyl)cyclohexane-cis,cis-1,3,5-triamine*). These chelators complex Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) in aqueous or aqueous/methanolic medium. The crystalline products [MIL](X)2 are isolated, where M = Ni(II), Cu(II) or Zn(II), L = tachen, tachpn or tachbn, and X = ClO4-. Crystallog. study of selected tachpn and tachbn complexes shows the chelate arms are constrained in a $\Delta(888)$ configuration about M(II), which is attributed to their chirality. Solution UV-visible spectroscopy of the Ni(II) and Cu(II) complexes indicates six-coordination and little effect of the pendant arm substitution on ligand-field strength. The single exception is [Cu(tachbn)]2+, whose spectrum is consistent with five-coordination in solution. The cytotoxicities of tachen, tachpn and tachbn toward cultured cancer cells is in the order tachen < tachpn < tachbn < tachpyr, where tachpyr is the aminopyridyl chelator *N,N',N''-tris(2-pyridylmethyl)cyclohexane-cis,cis-1,3,5-triamine*. The cytotoxicity difference is attributed to an order of increasing lipophilicity, tachen < tachpn < tachbn.

IT 717138-76-6P 717138-77-7P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (intermediate product in preparation of tris(aminoalkyl)cyclohexanetriamine chelating ligand)
 RN 717138-76-6 HCPLUS
 CN Carbamic acid, [(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris[imino[(1S)-1-methyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl]]]tris-, tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

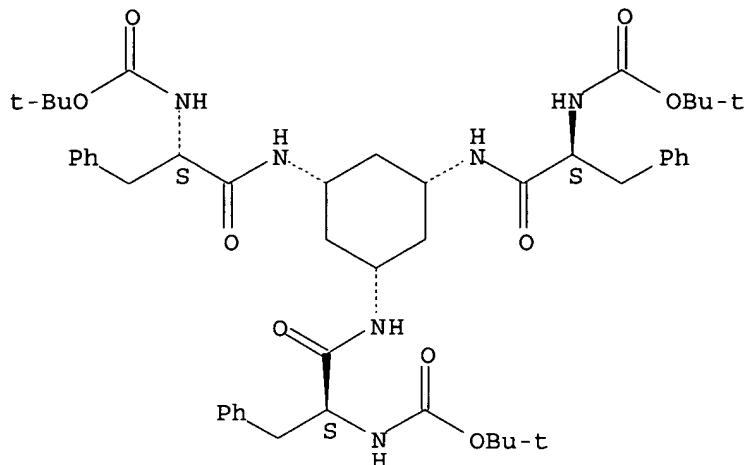
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 717138-77-7 HCPLUS
 CN Carbamic acid, [(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris[imino[(1S)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2,1-

ethanediyl]]]tris-, tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290636 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:23890

TITLE: Responsive cyclohexane-based low-molecular-weight hydrogelators with modular architecture

AUTHOR(S): van Bommel, Kjeld J. C.; van der Pol, Cornelia; Muizebelt, Inouk; Frigeri, Arianna; Heeres, Andre; Meetsma, Auke; Feringa, Ben L.; van Esch, Jan

CORPORATE SOURCE: BioMaDe Technology Foundation, Groningen, 9747 AG, Neth.

SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2004), 43(13), 1663-1667

PUBLISHER: CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851 Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:23890

AB By using a cyclohexane-based scaffold to which various amino acid-based substituents can be connected, low-mol.-weight compds. were obtained that can gelate water at very low concns. Cis, cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarbonyl amino acids and peptides were synthesized and shown to be excellent thermoreversible hydrogelators. The tyrosine analog grows good quality crystals; X-ray anal. shows that the mols. stack through the formation of a triple chain of intermol. hydrogen bonds of lengths ranging from 1.91 to 2.20 Å.

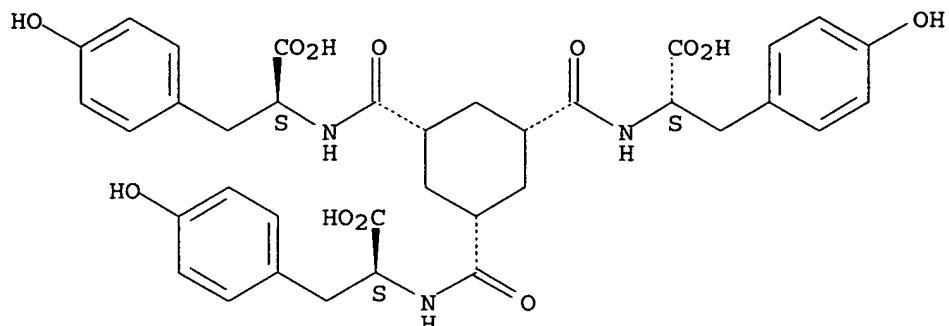
IT 697747-78-7P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation and crystal structure of cyclohexanetricarbonyl tyrosine hydrogelator)

RN 697747-78-7 HCPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, hydrochloride, hydrate (2:2:3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

● 3/2 H₂O

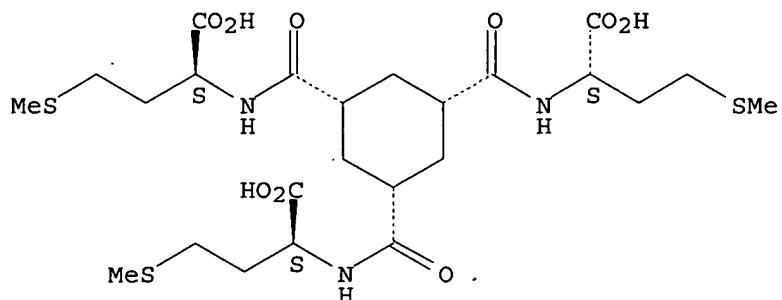
IT 613243-58-6P

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclohexanetricarbonyl amino acid or peptide hydrogelators)

RN 613243-58-6 HCPLUS

CN L-Methionine, N,N',N''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 613243-62-2P 613243-64-4P 613243-95-1P

613243-96-2P 697747-74-3P 697747-76-5P

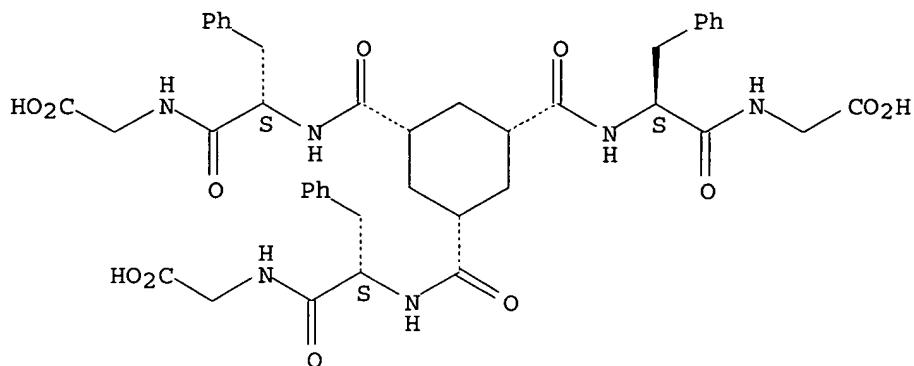
697747-77-6P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of cyclohexanetricarbonyl amino acid or peptide hydrogelators)

RN 613243-62-2 HCPLUS

CN Glycine, 1,1',1''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

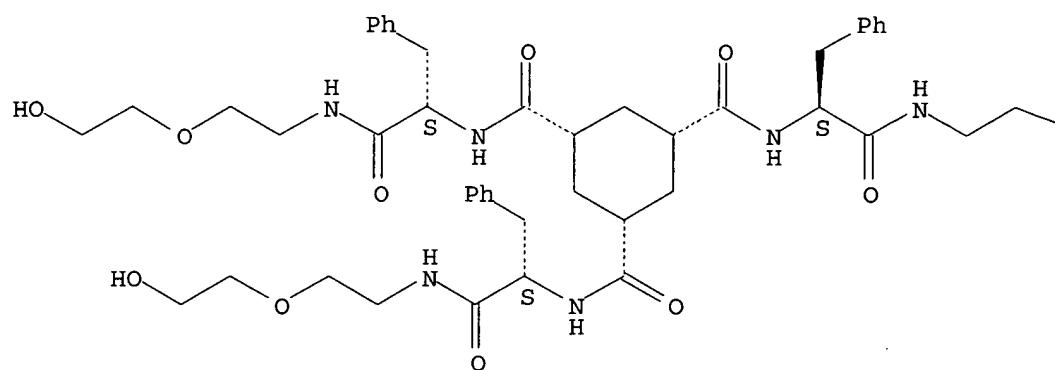


RN 613243-64-4 HCAPLUS

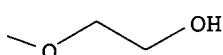
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tris[2-[(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

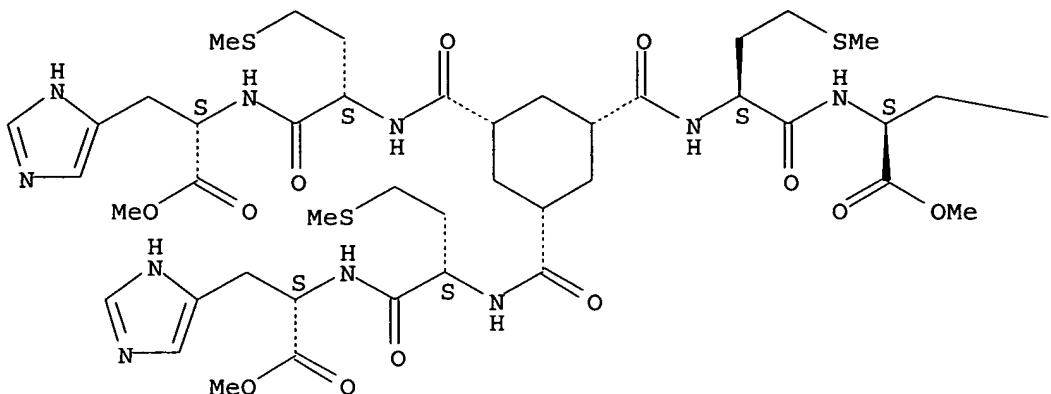


RN 613243-95-1 HCAPLUS

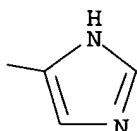
CN L-Histidine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-methionyl-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

PAGE 1-A



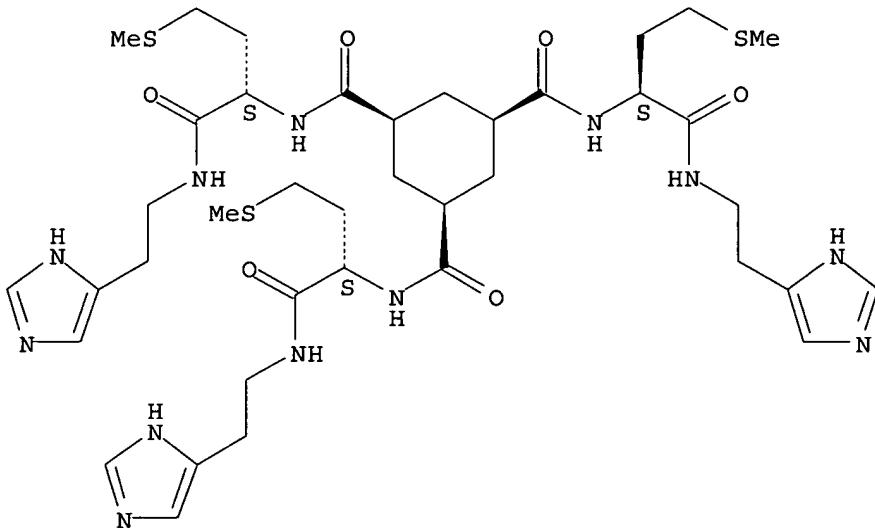
PAGE 1-B



RN 613243-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1S)-1-[[[2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-3-(methylthio)propyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 697747-74-3 HCAPLUS

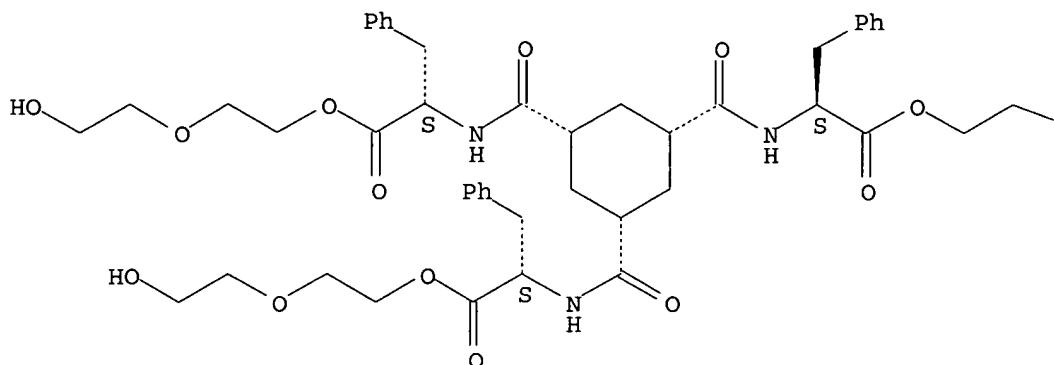
CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-

Pryor 09_666463

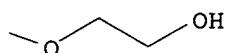
cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, tris[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl] ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

PAGE 1-A



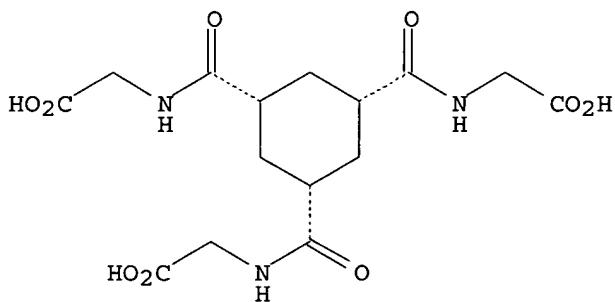
PAGE 1-B



RN 697747-76-5 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

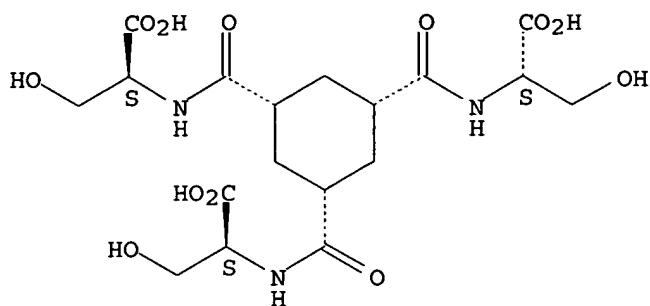
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 697747-77-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Serine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



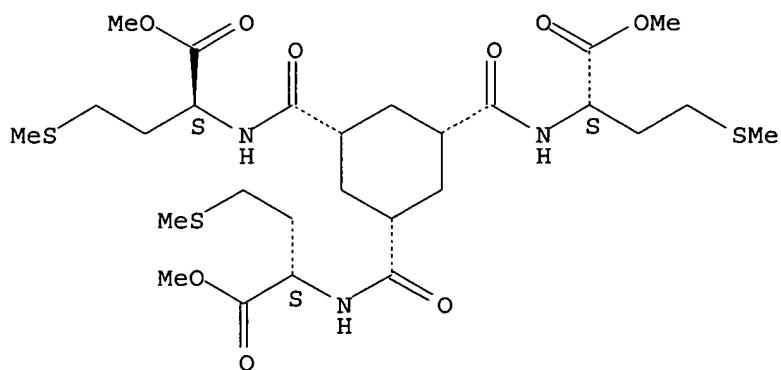
IT 613243-56-4P 613243-61-1P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclohexanetricarbonyl amino acid or peptide hydrogelators)

RN 613243-56-4 HCPLUS

CN L-Methionine, N,N',N''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

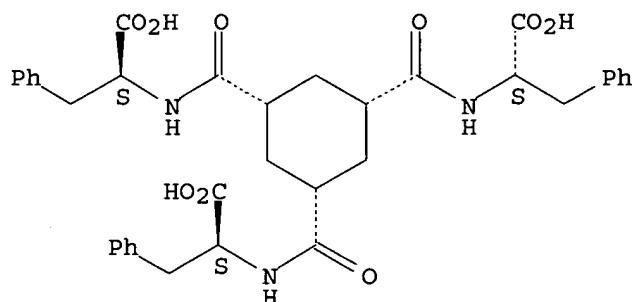
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-61-1 HCPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT:

17

THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STM
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:189185 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:391426
 TITLE: Highly potent and long-acting trimeric and tetrameric inhibitors of influenza virus neuraminidase
 AUTHOR(S): Watson, Keith G.; Cameron, Rachel; Fenton, Rob J.; Gower, David; Hamilton, Stephanie; Jin, Betty; Krippner, Guy Y.; Lutnick, Angela; McConnell, Darryl; MacDonald, Simon J. F.; Mason, Andy M.; Nguyen, Van; Tucker, Simon P.; Wu, Wen-Yang
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemistry, Biota Chemistry Laboratory, Monash University, Victoria, 3800, Australia
 SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2004), 14 (6), 1589-1592
 CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A set of trimeric and tetrameric derivs. of the influenza virus neuraminidase inhibitor zanamivir have been synthesized by coupling a common monomeric zanamivir derivative onto various multimeric carboxylic acid core groups. These discrete multimeric compds. are all significantly more antiviral than zanamivir and also show outstanding long-lasting protective activity when tested in mouse influenza infectivity expts.

IT 686767-93-1P

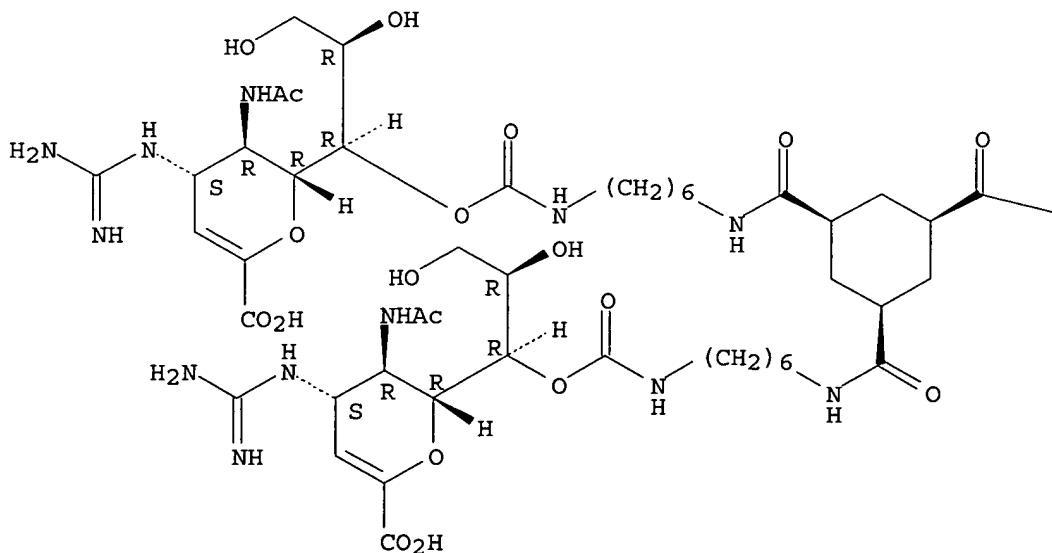
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis and anti-influenza activity of trimeric and tetrameric derivs. of the influenza virus neuraminidase inhibitor zanamivir)

RN 686767-93-1 HCPLUS

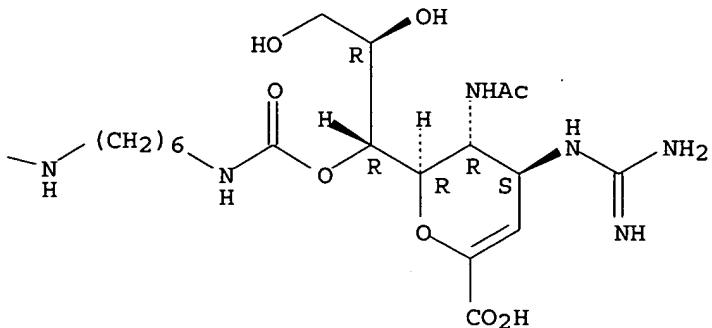
CN D-glycero-D-galacto-Non-2-enonic acid, 5-(acetylamino)-4-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-2,6-anhydro-3,4,5-trideoxy-, 7,7',7''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris(carbonyl imino-6,1-hexanediyI)]tris[carbamate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1011634 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:163833

TITLE: Design, Synthesis, and in Vitro Biological Evaluation of Small Molecule Inhibitors of Estrogen Receptor α Coactivator Binding

AUTHOR(S): Rodriguez, Alice L.; Tamrazi, Anobel; Collins, Margaret L.; Katzenellenbogen, John A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(3), 600-611
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Nuclear receptors (NRs) complexed with agonist ligands activate transcription by recruiting coactivator protein complexes. In principle, one should be able to inhibit the transcriptional activity of the NRs by blocking this transcriptionally critical receptor-coactivator interaction directly, using an appropriately designed coactivator binding inhibitor (CBI). To guide our design of various classes of CBIs, we have used the crystal structure of an agonist-bound estrogen receptor (ER) ligand binding domain (LBD) complexed with a coactivator peptide containing the LXXLL signature motif bound to a hydrophobic groove on the surface of the LBD. One set of CBIs, based on an outside-in design approach, has various heterocyclic cores (triazenes, pyrimidines, trithianes, cyclohexanes) that mimic the tether sites of the three leucines on the peptide helix, onto which are appended leucine residue-like substituents. The other set, based on an inside-out approach, has a naphthalene core that mimics the two most deeply buried leucines, with substituents extending outward to mimic other features of the coactivator helical peptide. A fluorescence anisotropy-based coactivator competition assay was developed to measure the specific binding of these CBIs to the groove site on the ER-agonist complex with which coactivators interact; control ligand-binding assays assured that their interaction was not with the ligand binding pocket. The most effective CBIs were those from the pyrimidine family, the best

binding with K_i values of ca. 30 μM . The trithiane- and cyclohexane-based CBIs appear to be poor structural mimics, because of equatorial vs. axial conformational constraints, and the triazene-based CBIs are also conformationally constrained by amine-substituent-to-ring resonance overlap, which is not the case with the higher affinity alkyl-substituted pyrimidines. The pyrimidine-based CBIs appear to be the first small mol. inhibitors of NR coactivator binding.

IT 656822-41-2P

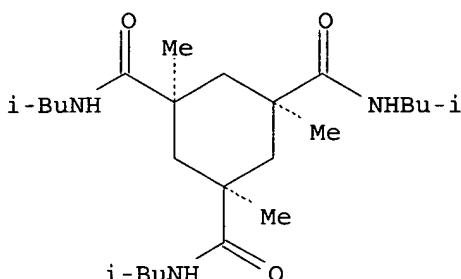
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and in vitro biol. evaluation of triazene-, pyrimidine-, trithiane-, cyclohexane-, and naphthalene-based small mol. inhibitors of estrogen receptor α coactivator binding)

RN 656822-41-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, 1,3,5-trimethyl-N,N',N''-tris(2-methylpropyl)-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1006725 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:64687

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing silicones and organogelling agents

INVENTOR(S): Ferrari, Veronique; Mondet, Jean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 154 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 21

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003105788	A2	20031224	WO 2003-EP6463	20030602
WO 2003105788	A3	20040401		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,			

FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 FR 2840807 A1 20031219 FR 2002-7206 20020612
 FR 2840807 B1 20050311
 EP 1515684 A2 20050323 EP 2003-759973 20030602
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 US 2004170586 A1 20040902 US 2003-733467 20031212
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-7206 A 20020612
 US 2002-391617P P 20020627
 US 2002-166648 A2 20020612
 US 2002-166650 A2 20020612
 US 2002-166755 A2 20020612
 US 2002-166760 A2 20020612
 US 2002-166762 A2 20020612
 US 2002-170549 A2 20020614
 US 2002-170566 A2 20020614
 US 2002-170655 A2 20020614
 US 2002-320599 A2 20021217
 US 2002-320600 A2 20021217
 US 2002-320601 A2 20021217
 US 2002-323649 A2 20021220
 US 2003-438770P P 20030109
 US 2003-438782P P 20030109
 WO 2003-EP6463 W 20030602
 US 2003-617048 A2 20030711
 US 2003-622689 A2 20030721

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:64687

AB A cosmetic composition comprises a liquid fatty phase containing at least one silicone oil, structured with a gelling system. The gelling system comprises at least 1 polymer having a weight-average mol. weight of 500-500,000, containing at least 1 moiety comprising at least one polyorganosiloxane group and at least 2 groups capable of establishing hydrogen interactions, the polymer being solid at room temperature and soluble in the liquid fatty phase

at 25-250°, and one non-polymeric organogelling agent. Thus, a lipstick contained DC-556 5, Parleam 5, hydrophobic treated pigments 10, a polyamide-silicone 15, preservative qs, N-laurylglutamic acid dibutylamide 5, and cyclopentasiloxane qs to 100%.

IT 189299-29-4 189299-30-7 189301-40-4

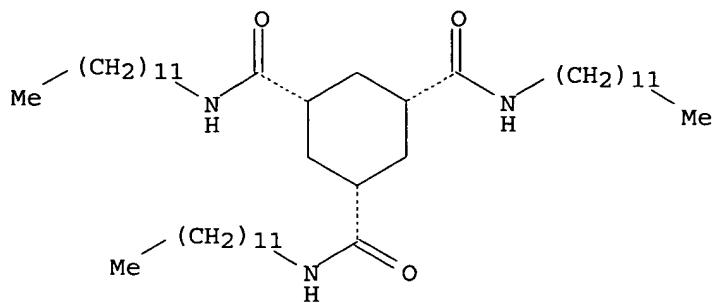
212268-42-3 212268-43-4

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic compns. containing silicones and organogelling agents)

RN 189299-29-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
 (1α,3α,5α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

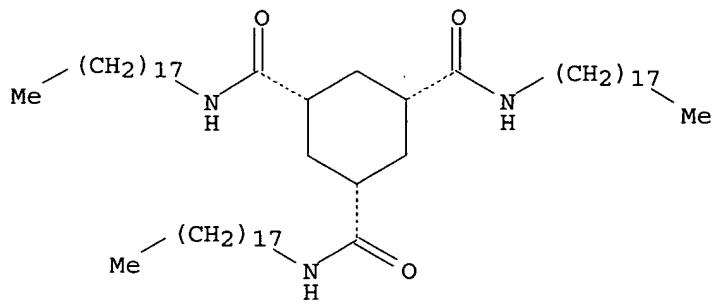
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

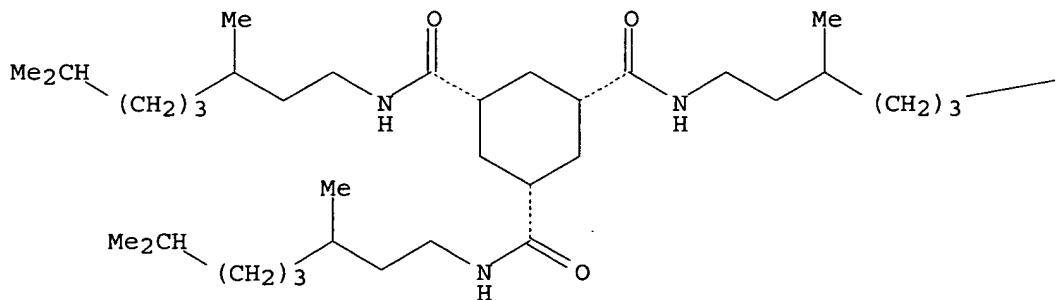


RN 189301-40-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



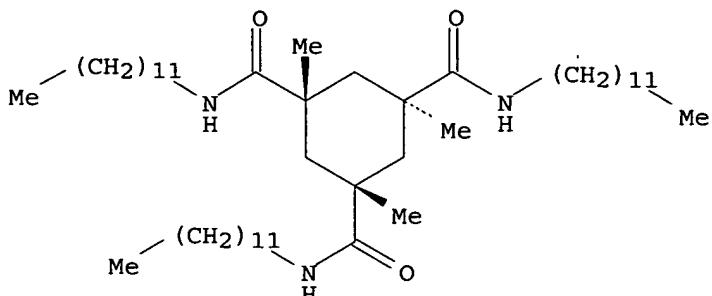
PAGE 1-B

—CHMe₂

RN 212268-42-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-1,3,5-trimethyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

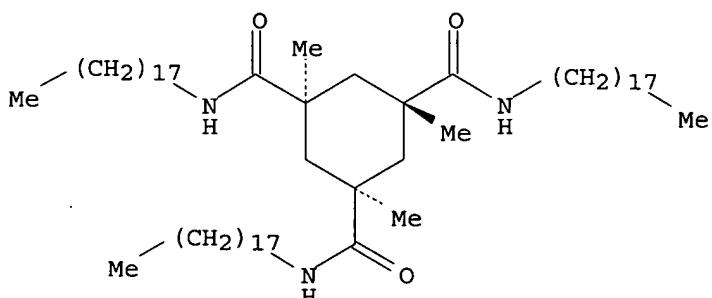
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 212268-43-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, 1,3,5-trimethyl-N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 11 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:990958 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:47044

TITLE: Cosmetic make-up or sanitary composition, structured
by rigid form silicone polymers and organogelators

INVENTOR(S): Ferrari, Veronique; Mondet, Jean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 167 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 21

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2840807	A1	20031219	FR 2002-7206	20020612
FR 2840807	B1	20050311		
WO 2003105788	A2	20031224	WO 2003-EP6463	20030602
WO 2003105788	A3	20040401		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1515684 A2 20050323 EP 2003-759973 20030602

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-7206 A 20020612
 US 2002-391617P P 20020627
 WO 2003-EP6463 W 20030602

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:47044

AB A cosmetic make-up or sanitary composition comprises a liquid fatty phase containing

at least a silicone oil, structured by a gelling system having at least (1) a polymer of average mol. mass in weight from 500 to 500 000, comprising at least a polyorganosiloxane group made up from 1 to 1000 organosiloxane units in the chain or in the form of graft, and at least two groups able to establish hydrogen interactions, the polymer being solid at the ambient temperature and soluble in the fatty liquid phase at a temperature of 25-250°C, and

at least (2) a non-polymeric organogelator. A lipstick contained phenyltrimethicone (DC 556, 20 cSt) 5, hydrogenated isoparaffin (Parleam) 5, hydrophobic pigments (red iron oxide, yellow titanium oxide) 10, silicone polyamide 15, preservatives q.s., organogelator (N-laurylglutamic acid dibutylamide) 5, perfume q.s., and cyclopentasiloxane D5 q.s. 100%.

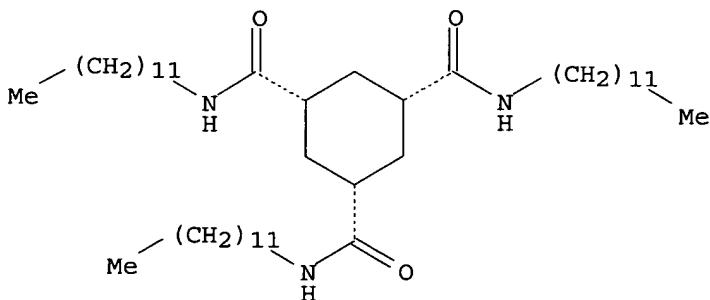
IT 189299-29-4 189299-30-7 189301-40-4
 319922-90-2 319922-91-3

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic make-up or sanitary composition, structured by rigid form silicone polymers and organogelators)

RN 189299-29-4 HCPLUS

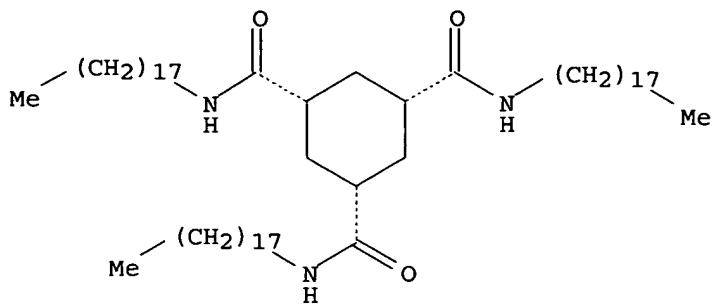
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
 (1α,3α,5α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
 (1α,3α,5α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

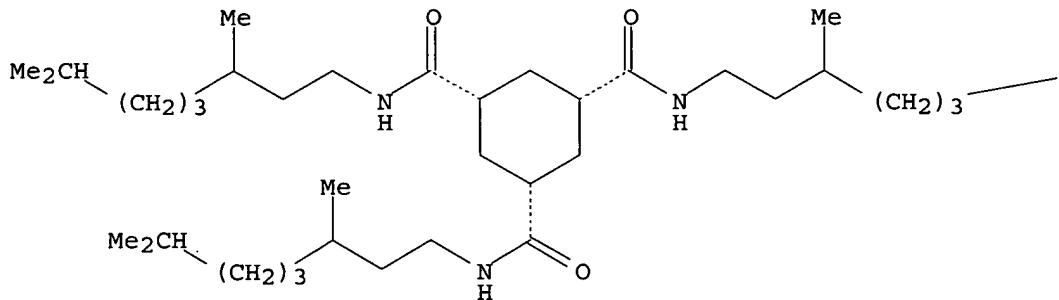


RN 189301-40-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



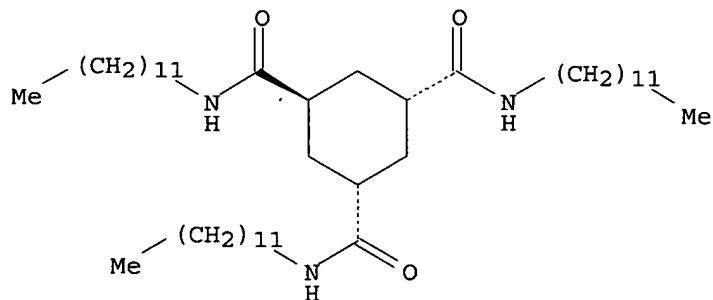
PAGE 1-B

—CHMe₂

RN 319922-90-2 HCAPLUS

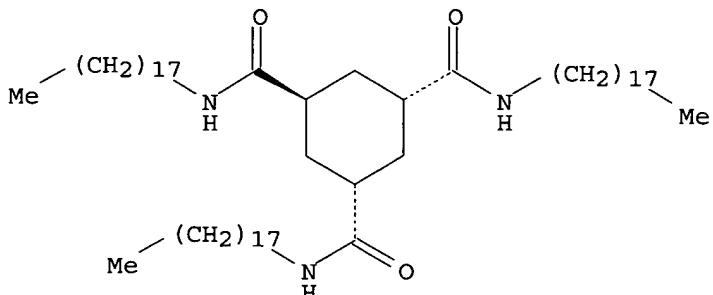
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 β) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 319922-91-3 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
 (1 α ,3 α ,5 β) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 12 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:929374 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:396167
 TITLE: Preparation of amino acid derivatives as gelling agents
 INVENTOR(S): Van Bommel, Kjeld Jacobus Cornelis; Van Esch, Johannes Henricus; De Loos, Maaike; Heeres, Andre; Feringa, Bernard Lucas
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Nanosystems B. V., Neth.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1364941	A1	20031126	EP 2002-77007	20020522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CA 2486675	AA	20031127	CA 2003-2486675	20030522
WO 2003097587	A2	20031127	WO 2003-NL381	20030522
WO 2003097587	A3	20040311		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1506168	A2	20050216	EP 2003-752951	20030522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-77007	A 20020522
			WO 2003-NL381	W 20030522

OTHER SOURCE(S) : MARPAT 139:396167
 AB The invention relates to a novel class of gelling agents Y1n-Am1-X1-Z(-X2-Am2-Y2n)(-X3-Am3-Y3n) [Z is (hetero)cycloalkyl or (hetero)aryl; X1, X2, X3 are NH, CO, or NHCO; Am1, Am2, Am3 are amino acids or derivs. or a number of amino acids or derivs.; Y1, Y2, Y3 are OH, OR, NHR, where R is (cyclo)alk(en)ynyl; n = 1 or 2 (with provisos)] and to a process for their preparation. Thus, Z-[Phe-O(CH₂)₇CH:CH₂]₃ (Z is cis,cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarbonyl) was prepared via amidation reaction and used to form a gel of Grubbs catalyst in benzene.

IT 627093-37-2 627093-38-3 627093-39-4

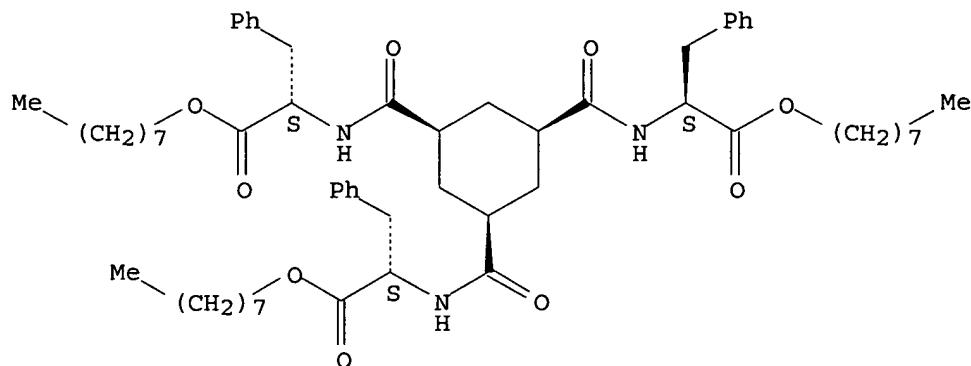
627093-41-8 627093-42-9

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation of amino acid derivs. as gelling agents)

RN 627093-37-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, trioctyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

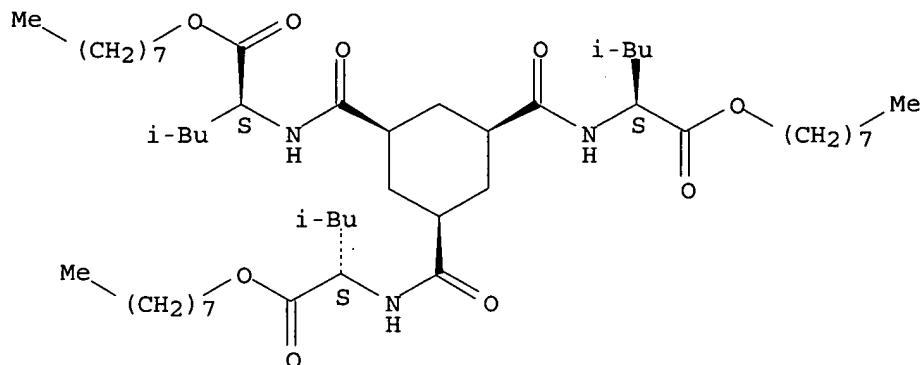
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 627093-38-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Leucine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, trioctyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

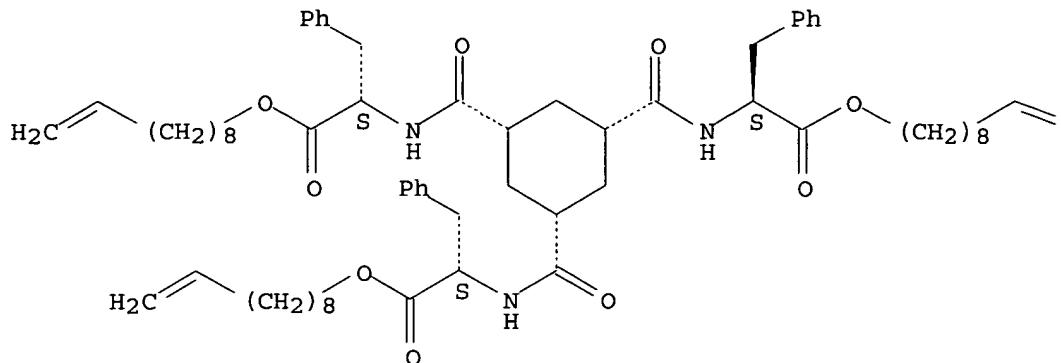


RN 627093-39-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, tri-9-decenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



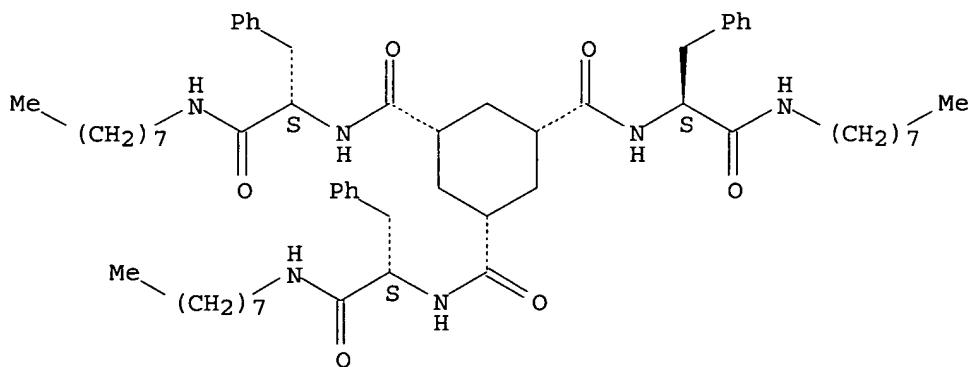
PAGE 1-B

$\rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_2$

RN 627093-41-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1S)-2-(octylamino)-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

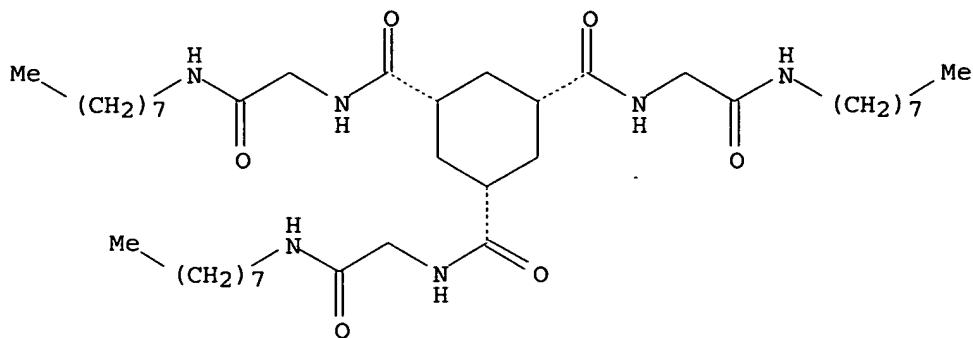
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 627093-42-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-(octylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:900772 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:146161

TITLE: Viscoelastic behavior of a supramolecular polymeric system consisting of tri-3,7-dimethyloctyl-cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide and n-decane

AUTHOR(S): Shikata, Toshiyuki; Ogata, Daisuke; Hanabusa, Kenji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Macromolecular Science, Osaka University, Osaka, 560-0043, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Rheology, Japan (2003), 31(4), 229-236

CODEN: JSRJCZ

PUBLISHER: Society of Rheology, Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The viscoelastic response of a supramol. organogel of tri-3,7-dimethyloctyl-cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide (DO3CH) and n-decane (C10) was examined varying the concentration of DO3CH (c) and temperature 20 - 50°. The storage modulus and loss modulus for the system were well described with the sum of two Maxwell models possessing two sets of a relaxation time and strength: τ_f and G_f , and $\tau_s (>\tau_f)$ and G_s . By comparison, the viscoelastic response of organogels consisting of N,N',N''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxamide (DO3B) and n-alkanes is well described with only one Maxwell model. The value of G_f is proportional to c^2 as observed in entangled flexible polymer systems and the organogels of DO3B. The value of G_s is approx. proportional to $c^{1.3}$ similarly to that predicted for rigid rod-like polymer solns. The value of τ_f is essentially independent of c , while that of τ_s is kept at a constant and is followed by increasing above $c = 10 \text{ g-L}^{-1}$. The activation energy of relaxation times is less than that for the viscosity of C10. Supramol. polymeric structures bearing 2-type, rigid rod-like and flexible portions are generated in the system due to intermol. hydrogen bonding. The fast relaxation mode is attributed to the entanglement release between the flexible portions as observed in the organogels of DO3B, and slow relaxation is linked to rotational relaxation of the rigid rodlike portion.

IT 189301-40-4

RL: PRP (Properties)

(viscoelastic response of supramol. system of dimethyloctyl-cis-cyclohexanetricarboxamide and n-decane and adequacy of Maxwell model)

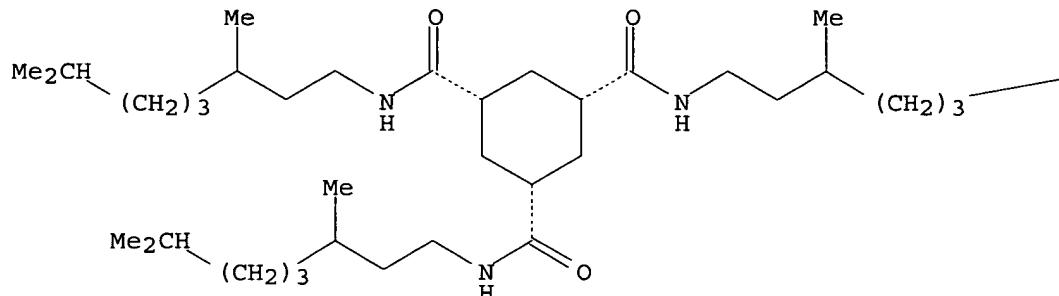
RN 189301-40-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,

(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

— CHMe₂

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:851475 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:65724

TITLE: Orthogonal Self-Assembly of Low Molecular Weight Hydrogelators and Surfactants

AUTHOR(S): Heeres, Andre; Van der Pol, Cornelia; Stuart, Marc; Friggeri, Arianna; Feringa, Ben L.; Van Esch, Jan

CORPORATE SOURCE: BioMaDe Technology Foundation, Groningen, 9747, Neth.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2003), 125(47), 14252-14253

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The concurrent self-assembly of new 1,3,5-trisamide-cyclohexane-based low mol. weight hydrogelators and various surfactants in H₂O gives self-assembled fibrillar networks with encapsulated micelles. This prototype system presents an example of orthogonal self-assembly, i.e., the independent formation of 2 different supramol. structures, each with their own characteristics that coexist within a single system.

IT 613243-58-6P 613243-59-7P 613243-64-4P

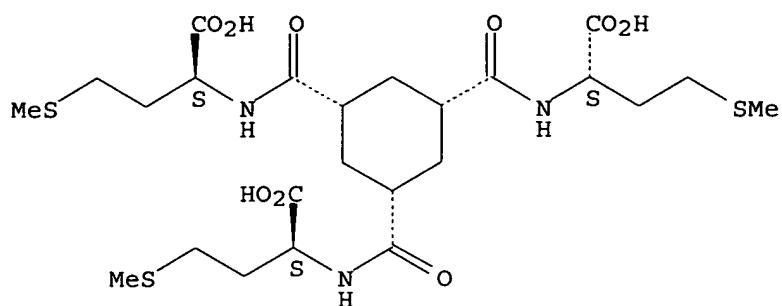
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(orthogonal self-assembly of low mol. weight hydrogelators and surfactants)

RN 613243-58-6 HCPLUS

CN L-Methionine, N,N',N''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

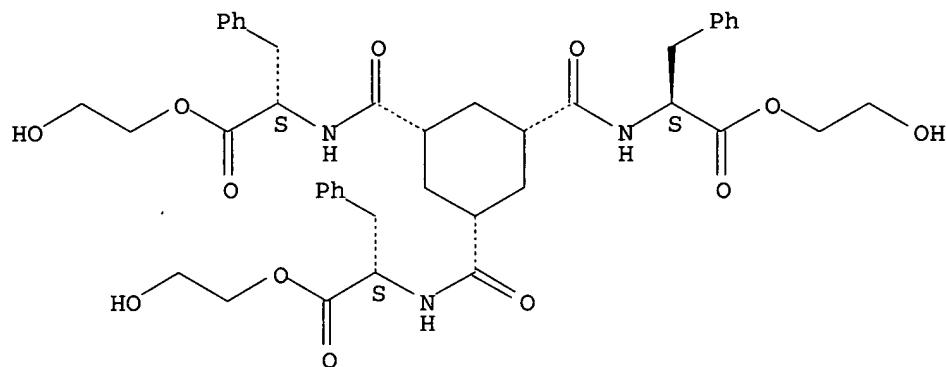
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 613243-59-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarbonyl]tris-, tris(2-hydroxyethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

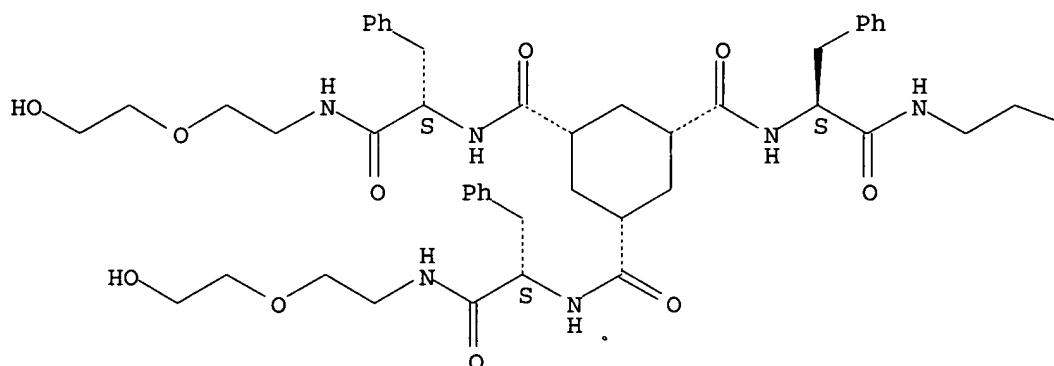


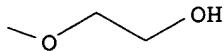
RN 613243-64-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:818262 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:328317
 TITLE: Delivery of a substance to a pre-determined site
 INVENTOR(S): Friesen, Robert Heinz Edward; Leenhouts, Cornelis Johannes; Hektor, Harm Jan; Van Esch, Johannes Henricus; Heeres, Andre; Robillard, George Thomas
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Nanosystems B.V., Neth.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 303 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003084508	A1	20031016	WO 2003-NL256	20030404
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1350507	A1	20031008	EP 2002-76316	20020404
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
EP 1490028	A1	20041229	EP 2003-746007	20030404
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
		EP 2002-76316	A	20020404
		US 2002-369927P	P	20020404
		US 2002-370485P	P	20020405
		EP 2002-80481	A	20021220
		WO 2003-NL256	W	20030404

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:328317

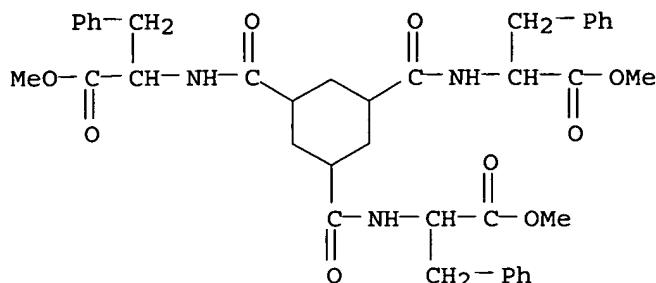
AB The invention is concerned with delivery vehicles for delivering a substance of interest to a predetd. site, said vehicle comprising said substance and a means for inducing availability of at least one compartment of said vehicle toward the exterior, thereby allowing access of said substance to the exterior of said vehicle at said predetd. site. The invention is further concerned with uses of said vehicle and methods for preparing it.

IT 613243-72-4 613243-75-7

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (delivery of a substance to a pre-determined site)

RN 613243-72-4 HCPLUS

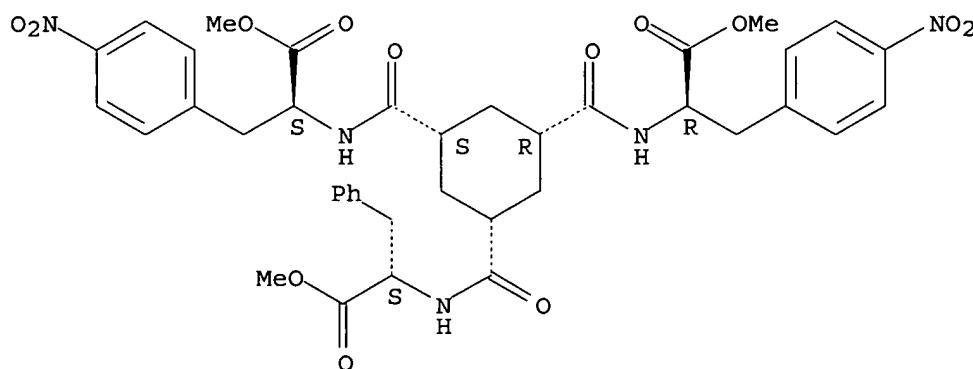
CN Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-(1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl)tris-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 613243-75-7 HCPLUS

CN D-Phenylalanine, N-[3-[[[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]-2-oxoethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-[[[(1S)-2-methoxy-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]cyclohexyl]carbonyl]-4-nitro-, methyl ester, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 613243-56-4P 613243-57-5P 613243-58-6P

613243-59-7P 613243-60-0P 613243-61-1P

613243-62-2P 613243-63-3P 613243-64-4P

613243-68-8P 613243-69-9P 613243-71-3P

613243-73-5P 613243-74-6P 613243-76-8P

613243-78-0P 613243-79-1P 613243-81-5P

613243-82-6P 613243-87-1P 613243-94-0P

613243-95-1P 613243-96-2P 613243-99-5P

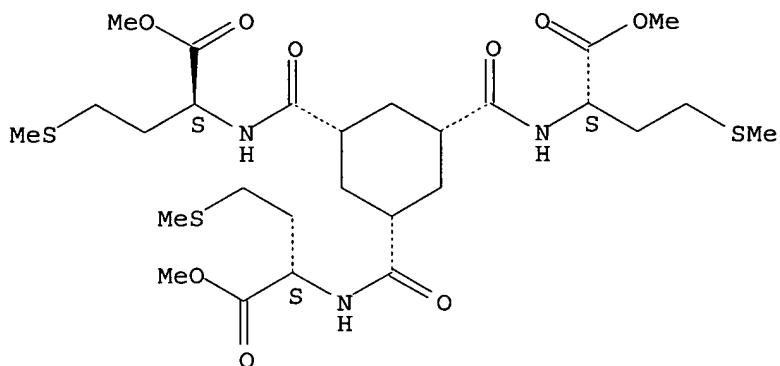
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(delivery of a substance to a pre-determined site)

RN 613243-56-4 HCPLUS

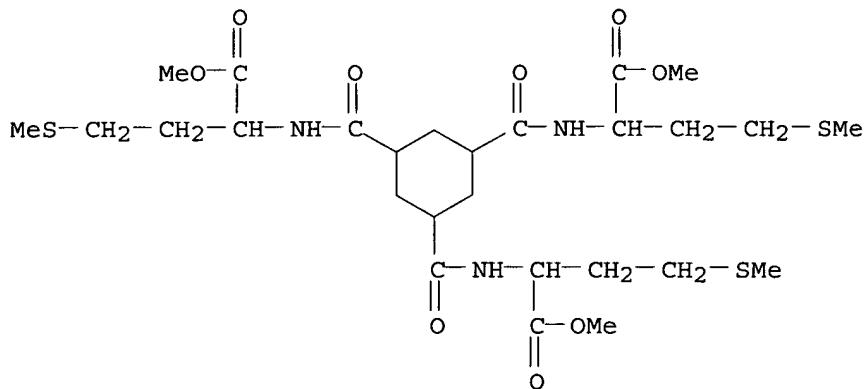
CN L-Methionine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-57-5 HCAPLUS

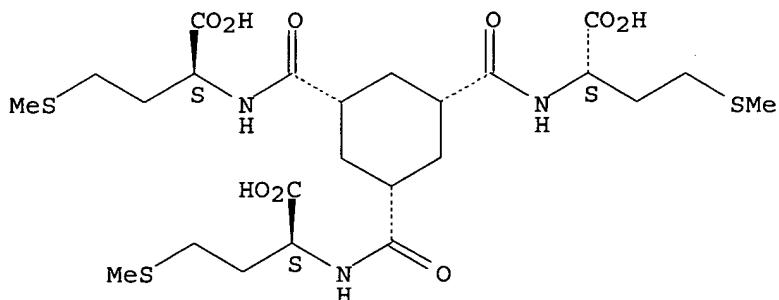
CN Methionine, N,N',N'''-(1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl)tris-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 613243-58-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Methionine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

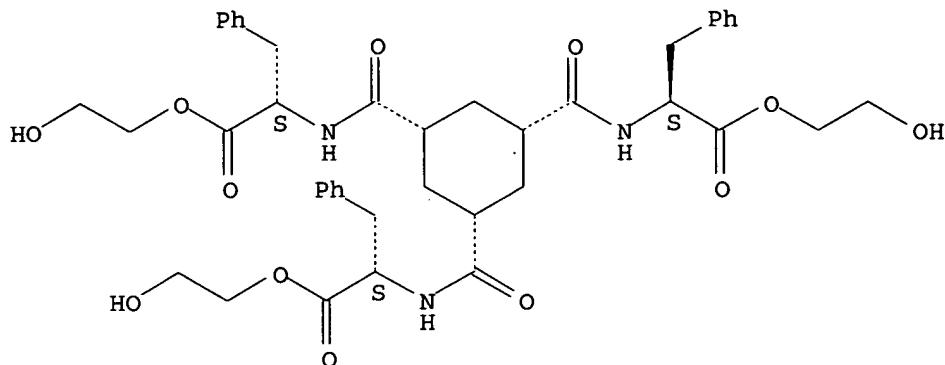
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 613243-59-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, tris(2-hydroxyethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

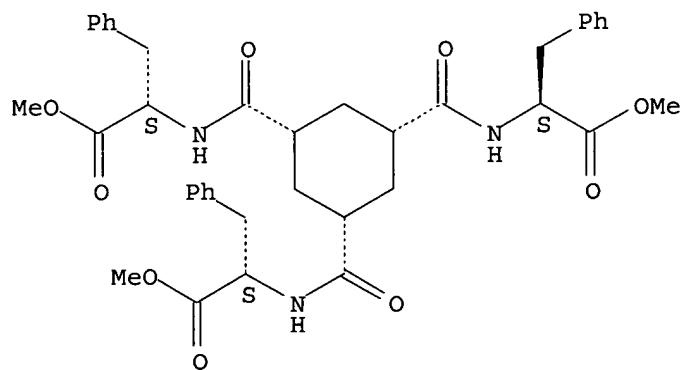
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-60-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

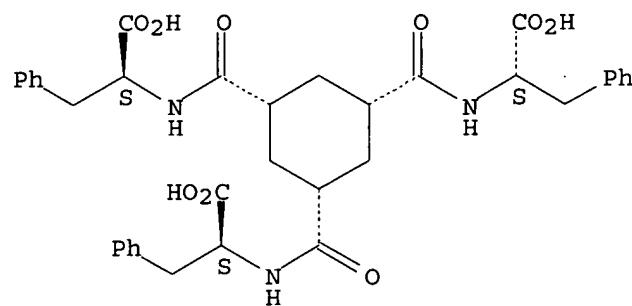
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-61-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

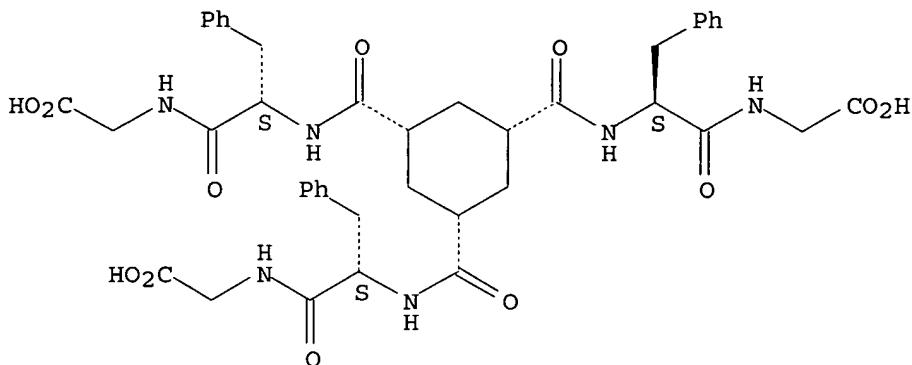


RN 613243-62-2 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1,1',1''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-

cyclohexanetricyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

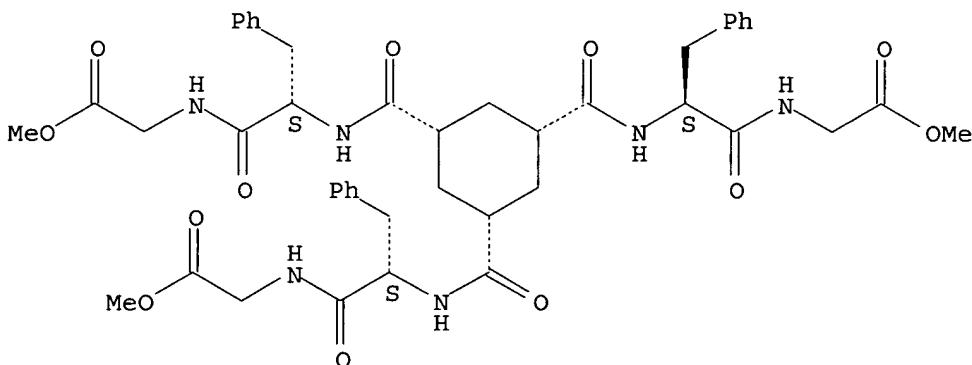
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 613243-63-3 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

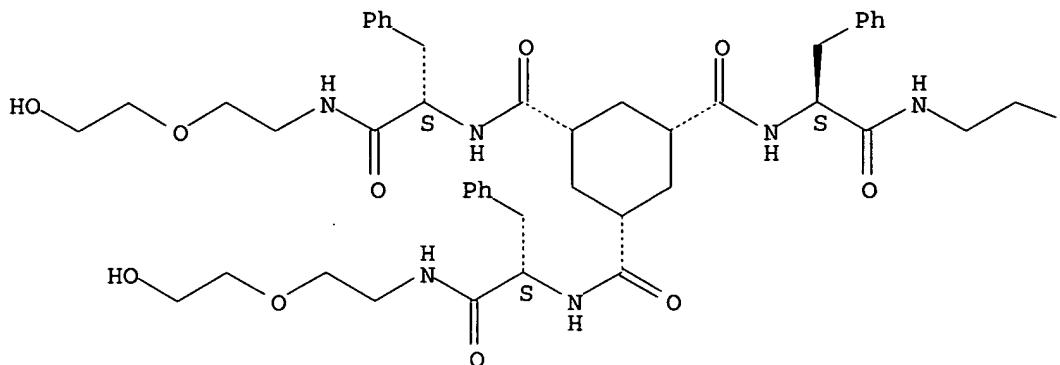


RN 613243-64-4 HCAPLUS

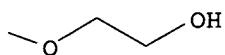
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



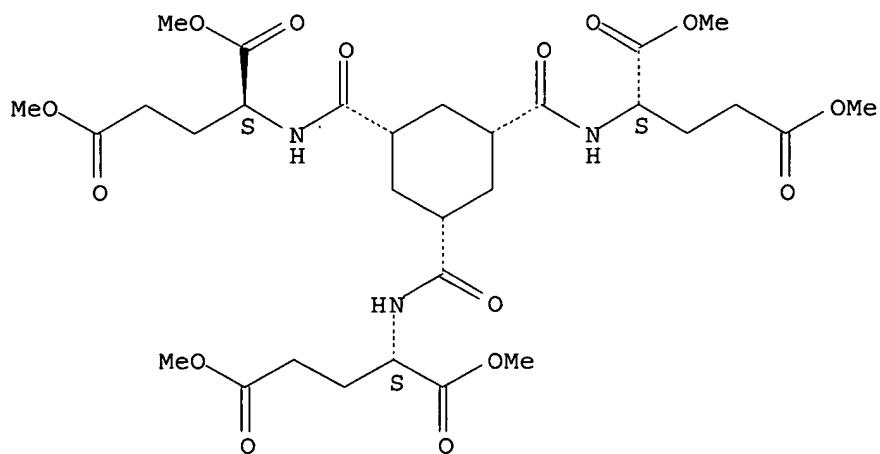
PAGE 1-B



RN 613243-68-8 HCPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, hexamethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

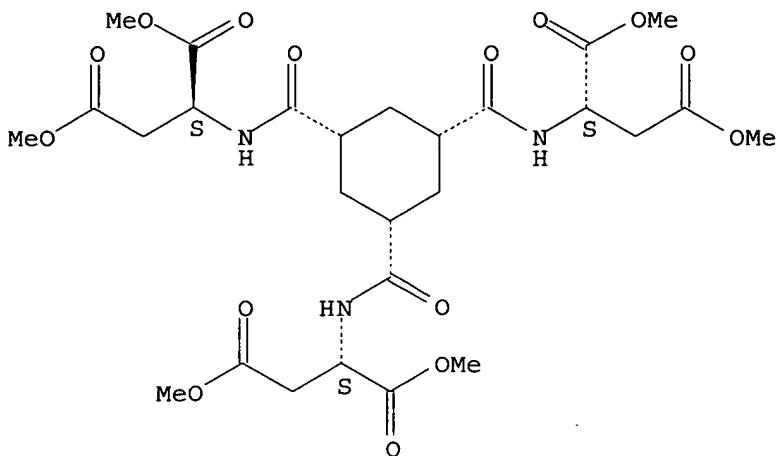
Absolute stereochemistry.



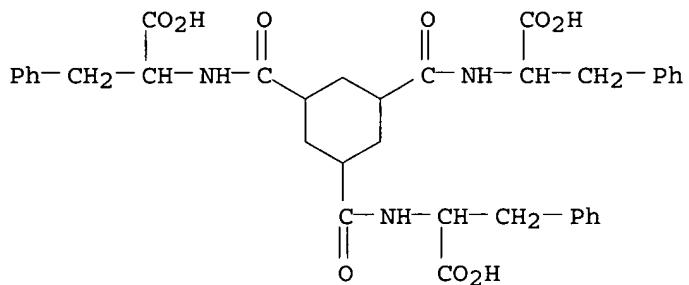
RN 613243-69-9 HCPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, hexamethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

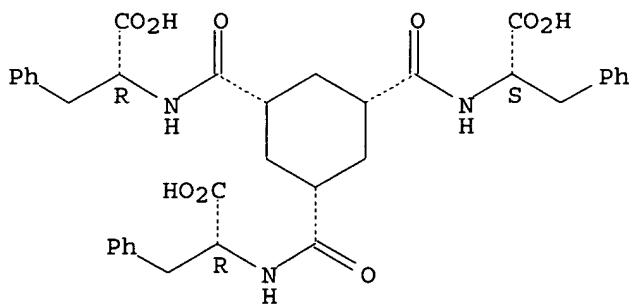


RN 613243-71-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Phenylalanine, N,N',N''-(1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl)tris- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 613243-73-5 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Phe-D-Phe-D-Phe, N,N'-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-5-[[[(1S)-1-carboxy-2-phenylethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3-cyclohexanediyil]dicarbonyl]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

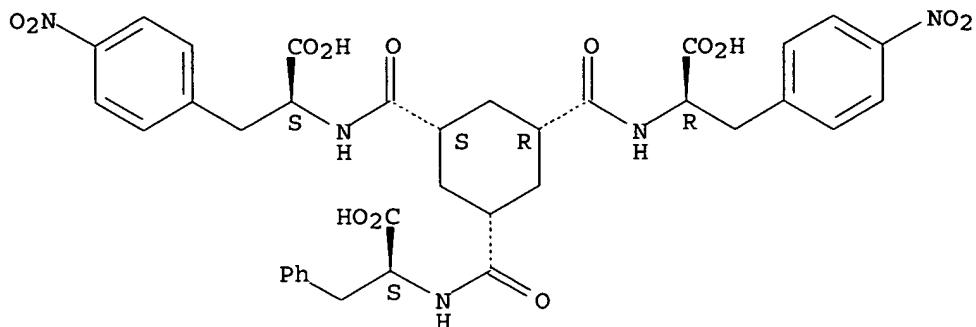
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-74-6 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Phe-D-Phe-D-Phe, N-[3-[[[(1S)-1-carboxy-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-[[[(1S)-1-carboxy-2-phenylethyl]amino]carbonyl]cyclohexyl]carbonyl]-4-nitro-, stereoisomer

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

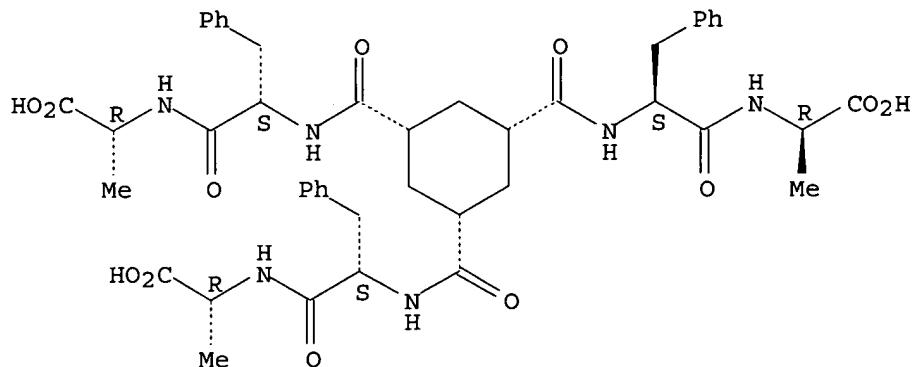
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-76-8 HCPLUS

CN D-Alanine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]

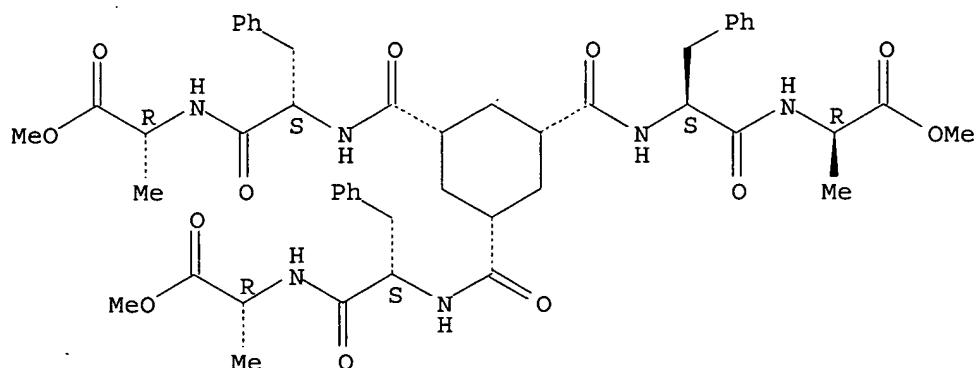
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-78-0 HCPLUS

CN D-Alanine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]

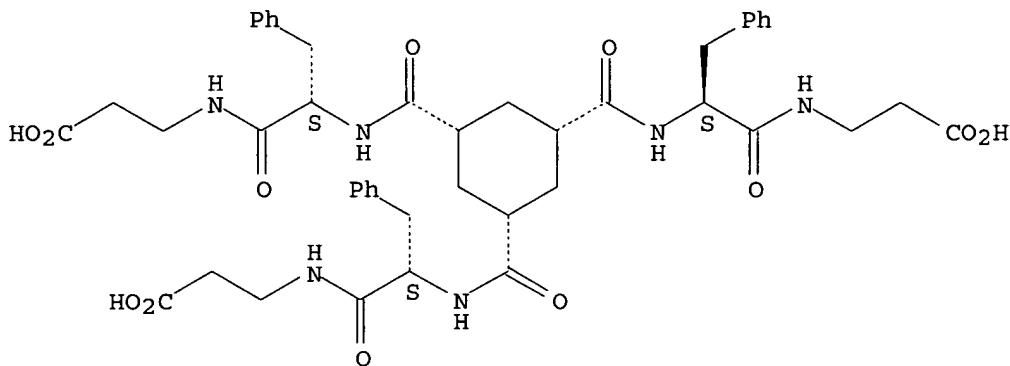
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 613243-79-1 HCAPLUS

CN β -Alanine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

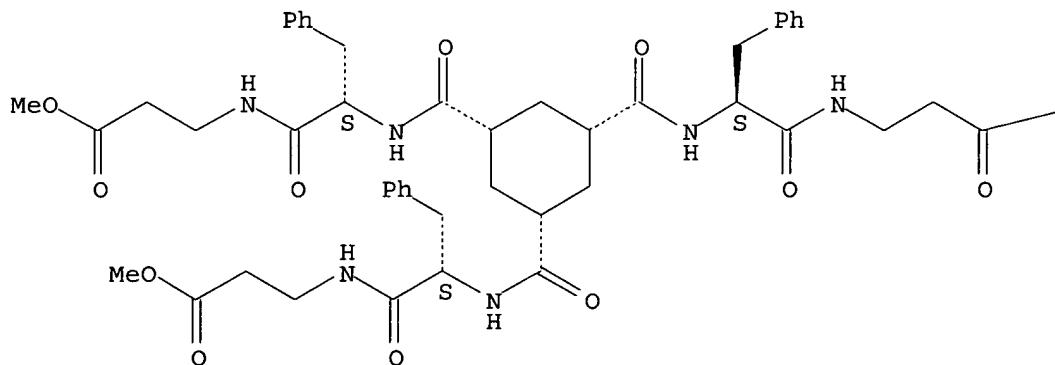


RN 613243-81-5 HCAPLUS

CN β -Alanine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

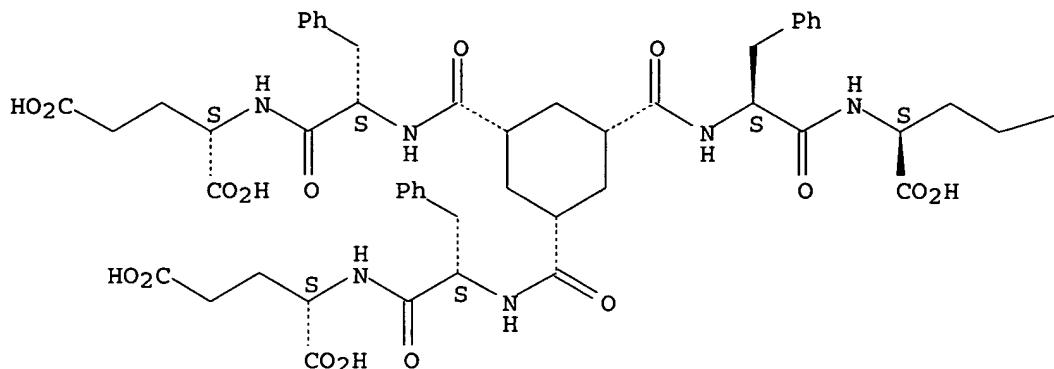
---OMe

RN 613243-82-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

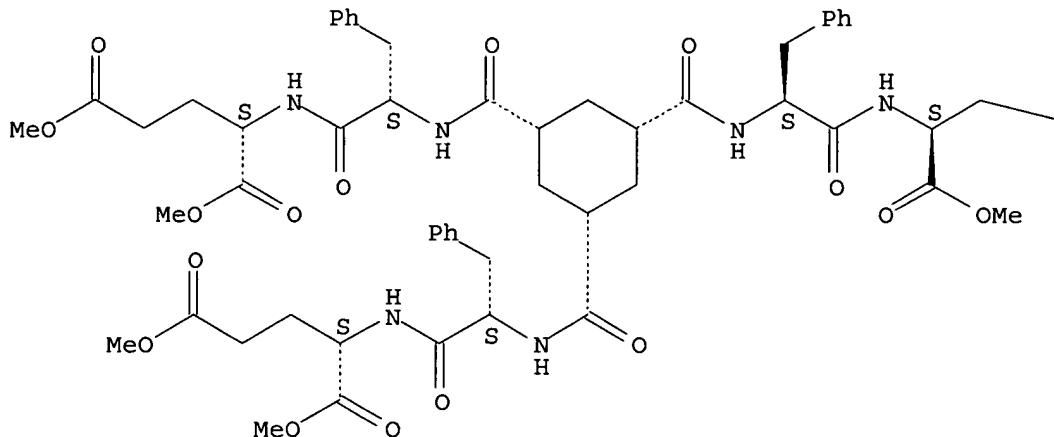
 $\text{--CO}_2\text{H}$

RN 613243-87-1 HCAPLUS

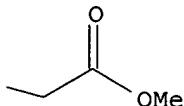
CN L-Glutamic acid, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris[L-phenylalanyl-, hexamethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



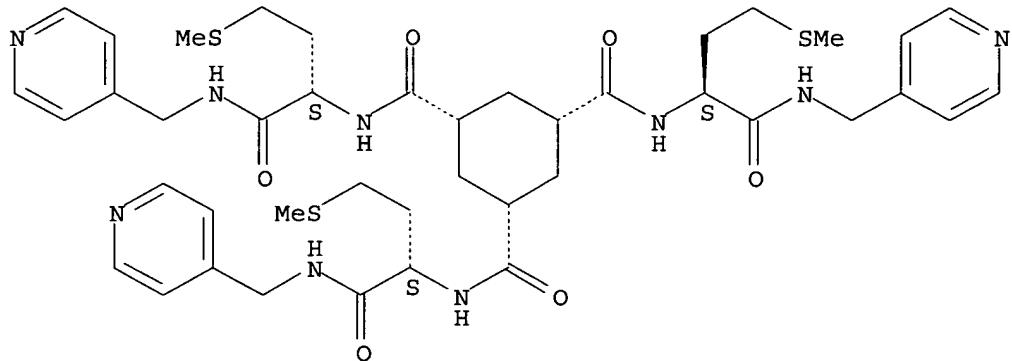
PAGE 1-B



RN 613243-94-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[3-(methylthio)-1-[(4-pyridinylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]propyl-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

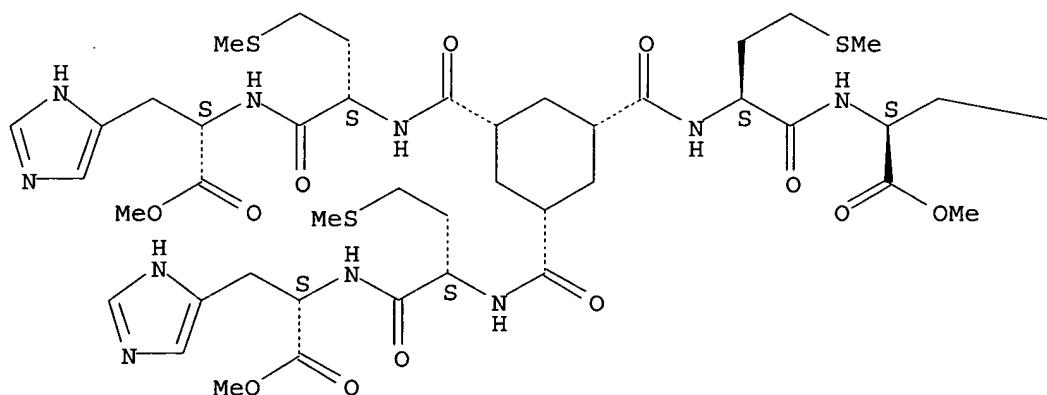


RN 613243-95-1 HCPLUS

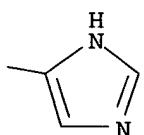
CN L-Histidine, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarbonyl]tris[L-methionyl-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

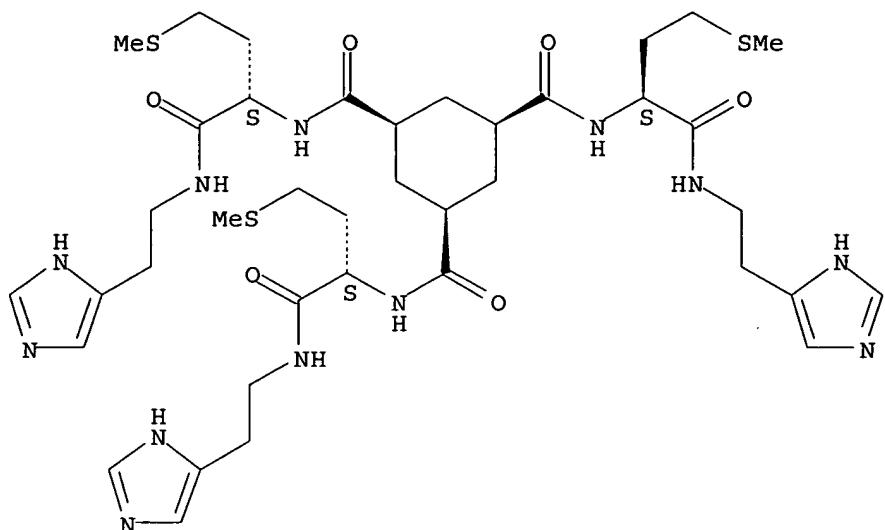


RN 613243-96-2 HCPLUS

Pryor 09_666463

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1S)-1-[[[2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-3-(methylthio)propyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

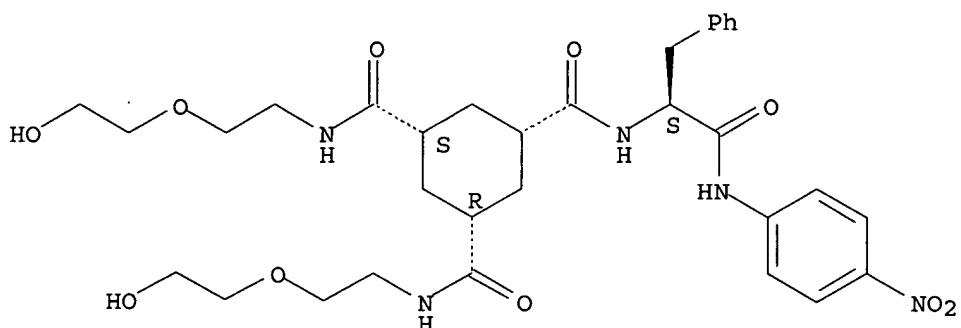
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 613243-99-5 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-N'''-[2-[(4-nitrophenyl)amino]-2-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:561445 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:338257

TITLE: The chemistry of 2-alkenyl-5(4H)-oxazolones. IX.
Acid-catalyzed oligomerization

AUTHOR(S): Heilmann, Steven M.; Moren, Dean M.; Krepski, Larry R.; Rasmussen, Jerald K.; Gaddam, Babu N.; Roscoe, Stephen B.; Lewandowski, Kevin M.; McIntosh, Lester H.; Roberts, Ralph R.; Fansler, Duane D.; Szekely,

Gabriella G.; Weil, David A.; Thakur, Khalid A.; Pathre, Sadanand V.; Battiste, John L.; Hanggi, Douglas A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Organic Materials Technology Center, 3M, St. Paul, MN, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Macromolecular Science, Pure and Applied Chemistry (2003), A40(8), 755-790

CODEN: JSPCE6; ISSN: 1060-1325

PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Results of the acid catalyzed oligomerization of 2-alkenyl-5(4H)-oxazolones are reported. Employing LC-MS and preparative LC methods, the oligomeric mixts. were characterized by NMR analyses and were discovered to consist of exclusively cyclic trimers to decamers, with tetramers and pentamers predominating. A nucleophilic oligomerization mechanism involving Michael addition and C-alkylation of a ketene-aminal to protonated monomer was proposed that resulted in irreversible cyclization at the trimer propagation stage. Subsequent oligomerization proceeded via enolization of α -hydrogens on 2-substituted 5(4H)-oxazolone products and continued Michael addition to protonated monomer. In the sense that when both enolizable hydrogens and protonated monomer are present, the oligomerization can be regarded as being "living".

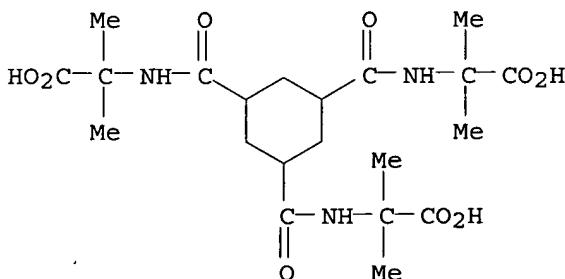
IT 616237-55-9P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(model compound; preparation of model compound for acid-catalyzed oligomerization of 2-alkenyl-5(4H)-oxazolones)

RN 616237-55-9 HCPLUS

CN Alanine, N,N',N'''-(1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl)tris[2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 17 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:292147 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:52684

TITLE: Steric-factor-directed alternating supramolecular copolymer composed of hydrogen-bonded cyclohexanetricarboxamide units

AUTHOR(S): Takasawa, Ryoichi; Murota, Kazutoshi; Yoshikawa, Isao; Araki, Koji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 153-8505, Japan

SOURCE: Macromolecular Rapid Communications (2003), 24(4), 335-339

CODEN: MRCOE3; ISSN: 1022-1336

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Hydrogen-bonded supramol. pseudo-polymers were obtained by mixing cyclohexanetricarboxamides in chloroform solution. The compds. are tris[3-(diisopropyloctylsilyloxy)propyl]-cis,cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide and tris[2-(diisopropyloctylsilyloxy)-1-(diisopropyloctylsilyloxyethyl)ethyl]-cis,cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide. Upon evaporation of the solvent, the hydrogen-bonded supramol. assemblies formed fibrous structures. When the mixture was up to equimolarity, the supramol. pseudo-polymer was found to have an alternating sequence, attributed to steric effects of alkylsilyl groups.

IT 489468-25-9 489468-27-1

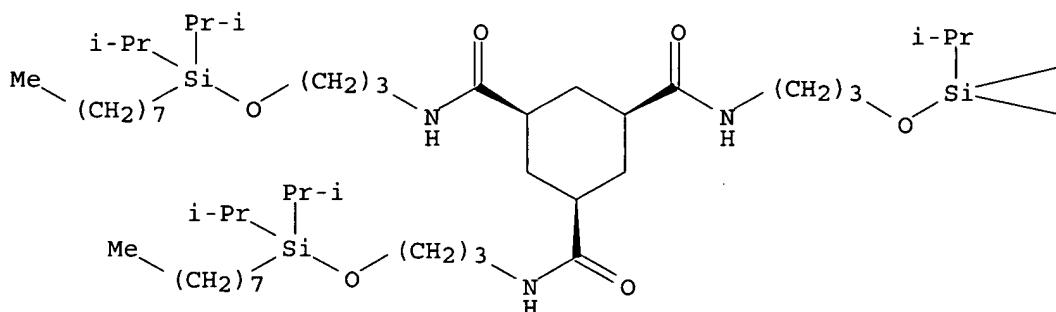
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(steric effects of substituents on alternating supramol.
hydrogen-bonded cyclohexanetricarboxamide pseudopolymer structure)

RN 489468-25-9 HCPLUS

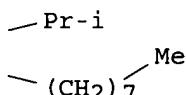
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[3-[bis(1-methylethyl)octylsilyl]oxy]propyl-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

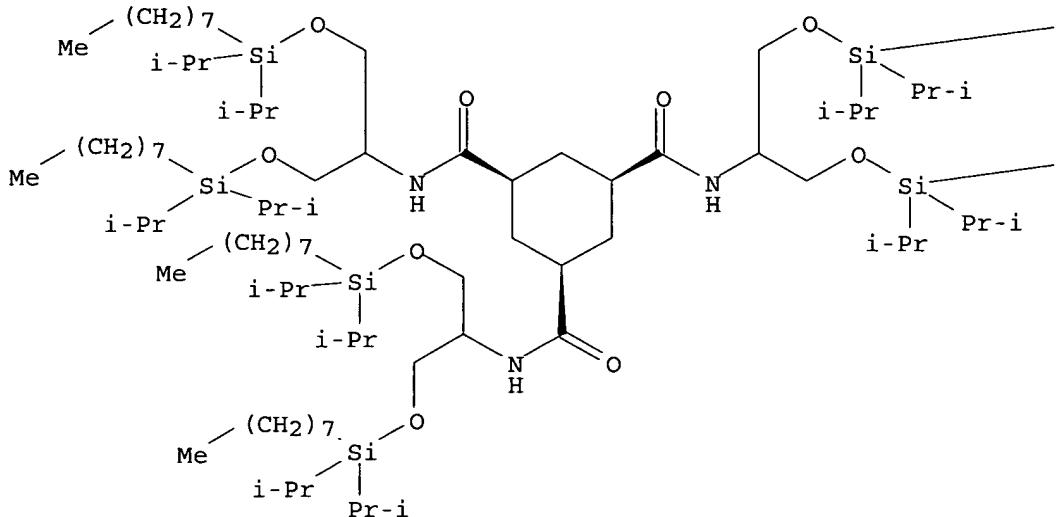


RN 489468-27-1 HCPLUS

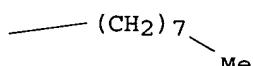
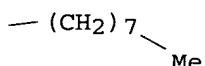
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-[bis(1-methylethyl)octylsilyl]oxy]-1-[[(bis(1-methylethyl)octylsilyl)oxy]methyl]ethyl-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT:

36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 18 OF 60

APLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2002:858259 HCAPLUS

ACCESSION NUMBER :
DOCUMENT NUMBER :

138:122405
Design, fabrication and properties of triamidecyclohexane supramolecular fibers consisted of hydrogen-bonded pseudo-polymer chains

AUTHOR(S) :

hydrogen bonded pseudo polymer chains
Takasawa Ryoichi; Yoshikawa Tsao; Araki Koji

AUTHOR(S) :
CORPORATE SOURCE :

Ishikawa, Ryōichi, Ishikawa, Isao, Arai, Keiji
Inst. of Industrial Science, Univ. of Tokyo, Tokyo,
153-8505 Japan

SOURCE.

Kobunshi Ronbunshu (2003) 58(10) 616-633

SOURCE:

ROBANSHI RONBANS
CODEN: KBRBAA3: 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CODEN: KBRBAS, ISSN
Kabungkhi Galakai

PUBLISHER:
DOCUMENT TYPE

ROBUNSH
Journal

DOCUMENT
LANGUAGE

Journal Topics

LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Triamidecyclohexane derivs. were reported to form rigid pseudo-polymer chains by triple intermol. hydrogen bonds between their amide groups. The compound 2, tris[3-(diisopropyloctylsilyloxy)propyl]-cis,cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarbox-amide, which was designed to cover its hydrogen-bonded pseudo-polymer chain by nonpolar flexible diisopropyloctylsilyl groups, was synthesized and fabricated into a

sufficiently flexible supramol. fiber by spinning at 150° (spinning rate was 8-11 m min-1). The IR spectra of the fiber confirmed formation of the pseudo-polymer chain by the triple intermol. hydrogen bonds between the amide groups, and the X-ray diffraction pattern showed high orientation of the pseudo-polymer chains along the fiber axis (orientation function $f_c = 0.6$). Tensile strength of the fiber was around 1 MPa. Polarized microscopic observation indicated that the fiber did not have a uniformly oriented structure but was composed of domains in 10-50 nm scale, even after fabrication by spinning.

IT 189299-30-7P 489468-25-9P 489468-27-1P

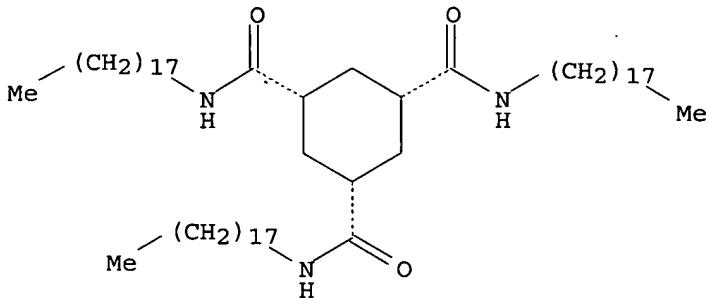
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(fiber; design, fabrication and properties of triamidecyclohexane supramol. fibers consisted of hydrogen-bonded pseudo-polymer chains)

RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

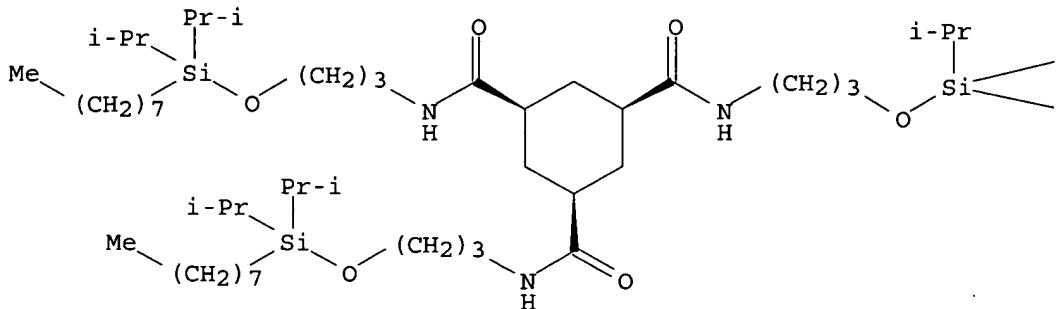


RN 489468-25-9 HCAPLUS

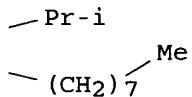
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tris[3-[[bis(1-methylethyl)octylsilyl]oxy]propyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

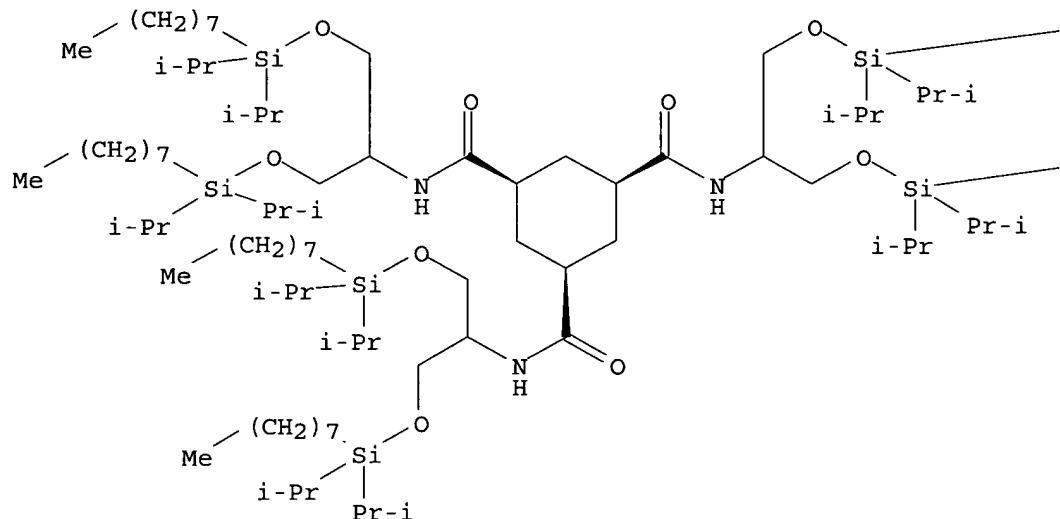


RN 489468-27-1 HCPLUS

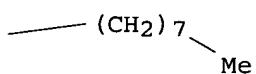
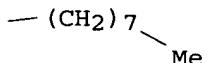
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-[[bis(1-methylethyl)octylsilyl]oxy]-1-[[[bis(1-methylethyl)octylsilyl]oxy]methyl]ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT 489468-24-8P 489468-26-0P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

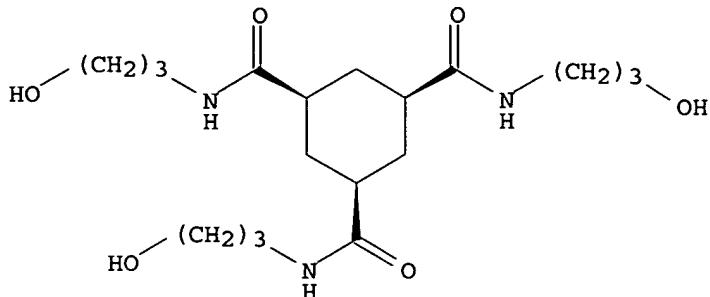
(intermediate; design, fabrication and properties of triamidecyclohexane supramol. fibers consisted of hydrogen-bonded pseudo-polymer chains)

RN 489468-24-8 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3-hydroxypropyl)-,

(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

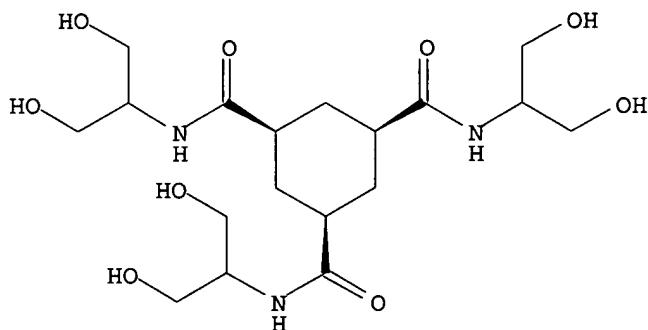
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 489468-26-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 19 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:840287 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:182688

TITLE: Cyclotriveratrylene (CTV) as a new chiral triacid scaffold capable of inducing triple helix formation of collagen peptides containing either a native sequence or Pro-Hyp-Gly repeats

AUTHOR(S): Rump, Erik T.; Rijkers, Dirk T. S.; Hilbers, Hans W.; de Groot, Philip G.; Liskamp, Rob M. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Haematology, University Medical Center, Utrecht, Neth.

SOURCE: Chemistry--A European Journal (2002), 8(20), 4613-4621
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:182688

AB A new triacid scaffold is described based on the cone-shaped cyclotriveratrylene (CTV) mol. that facilitates the triple helical folding of peptides containing either a unique blood platelet binding collagen sequence or collagen peptides composed of Pro-Hyp-Gly repeats. The latter

were synthesized by segment condensation using Fmoc-Pro-Hyp-Gly-OH. Peptides were coupled to this CTV scaffold and also coupled to the Kemp's triacid (KTA) scaffold. After assembly of peptide H-Gly-[Pro-Hyp-Gly]2-Phe-Hyp-Gly-Glu(OAll)-Arg-Gly-Val-Glu(OAll)-Gly-[Pro-Hyp-Gly]2-NH₂ (13) by an orthogonal synthesis strategy to both triacid scaffolds, followed by deprotection of the allyl groups, the mol. constructs spontaneously folded into a triple helical structure. In contrast, the non-assembled peptides did not. The melting temperature (T_m) of (+/-) CTV[CH₂C-(O)N(H)Gly-[Pro-Hyp-Gly]2-Phe-Hyp-Gly-Glu-Arg-Gly-Val-Gly-[Pro-Hyp-Gly]2-NH₂]₃ (14) is 19°C, whereas KTA[Gly-Gly-[Pro-Hyp-Gly]2-Phe-Hyp-Gly-Glu-Arg-Gly-Val-Gly-[Pro-Hyp-Gly]2-NH₂]₃ (15) has a T_m of 20°C. Thus, it was shown for the first time that scaffolds were also effective in stabilizing the triple helix of native collagen sequences. The different stabilizing properties of the two CTV enantiomers could be measured after coupling of racemic CTV triacid to the collagen peptide, and subsequent chromatog. separation of the diastereomers. After assembly of the two chiral CTV scaffolds to the model peptide H-Gly-Gly-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)5-NH₂ (24), the (+)-enantiomer of CTV 28b was found to serve as a better triple helix-inducing scaffold than the (-)-enantiomer 28a. In addition to an effect of the chirality of the CTV scaffold, a certain degree of flexibility between the CTV cone and the folded peptide was also shown to be of importance. Restricting the flexibility from two to one glycine residues resulted in a significant difference between the two collagen mimics 20a and 20b, whereas the difference was only slight when two glycine residues were present between the CTV scaffold and the peptide sequence in collagen mimics 30a and 30b.

IT 183888-51-9

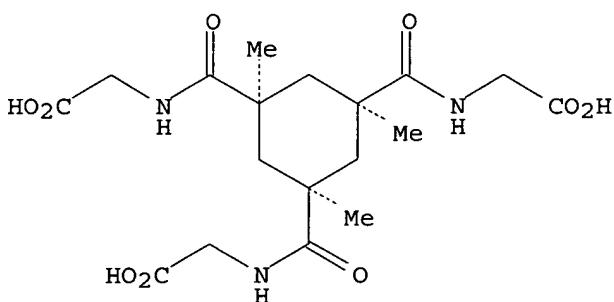
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(cyclotriveratrylene (CTV) as chiral triacid scaffold capable of inducing triple helix formation of collagen peptides containing either a native sequence or Pro-Hyp-Gly repeats)

RN 183888-51-9 HCPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 20 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:838235 HCPLUS

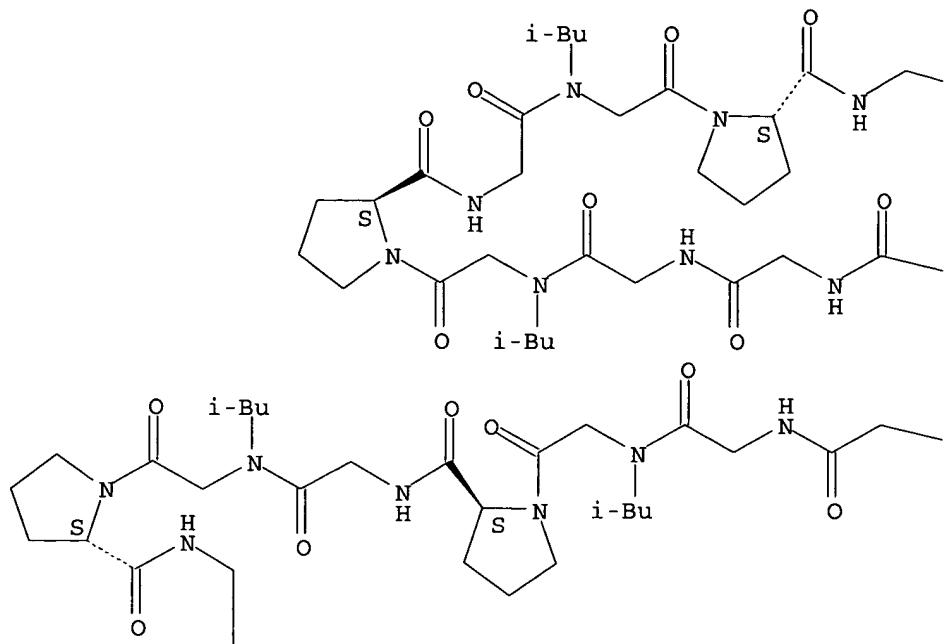
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:90066

TITLE: TREN (Tris(2-aminoethyl)amine): An Effective Scaffold for the Assembly of Triple Helical Collagen Mimetic Structures

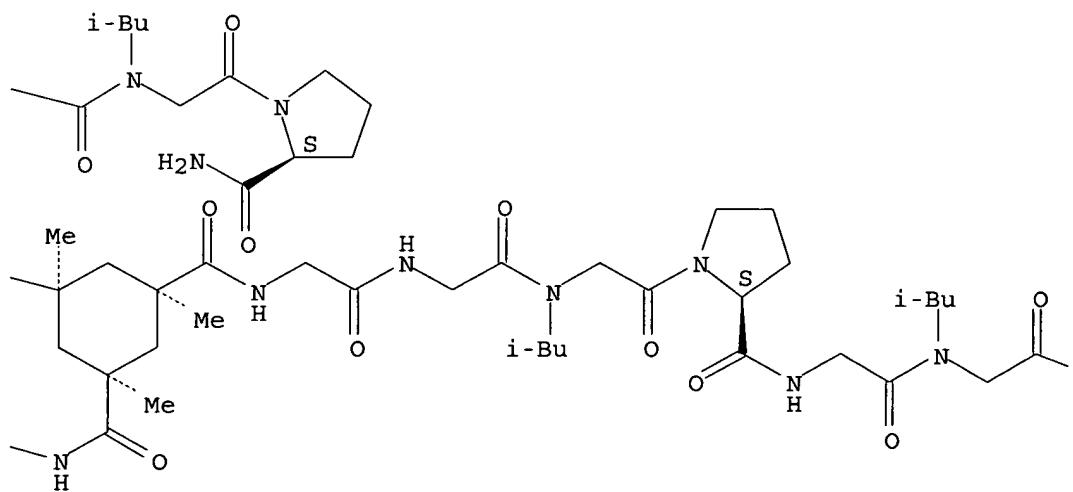
AUTHOR(S) : Kwak, Juliann; De Capua, Antonia; Locardi, Elsa;
Goodman, Murray
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University
of California, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002),
124(47), 14085-14091
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:90066
AB A new scaffold, TREN-(suc-OH)₃ [TREN = tris(2-aminoethyl)amine, suc = succinic acid], was incorporated to assemble triple helixes composed of Gly-Nleu-Pro sequences (Nleu = N-isobutylglycine). Extensive biophys. studies, which included denaturation studies, CD and NMR spectroscopy, and mol. modeling demonstrated that TREN-[suc-(Gly-Nleu-Pro)_n-NH₂]₃ (n = 5,6) form stable triple helical structures in solution. A comparative anal. of TREN-assembled and KTA-assembled collagen mimetics, KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Nleu-Pro)_n-NH₂]₃ (n = 3,6; KTA = 1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid), indicates that the flexibility of the TREN scaffold is superior to the KTA scaffold in inducing triple helicity. This effect most likely arises from the flexibility of the TREN scaffold which allows the three peptide chains to adjust their register for a tighter triple helical packing.
IT 191537-50-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(comparisons of biophys. properties of other helical peptides as
collagen mimetics)
RN 191537-50-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-
1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-N-(2-
methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-
N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

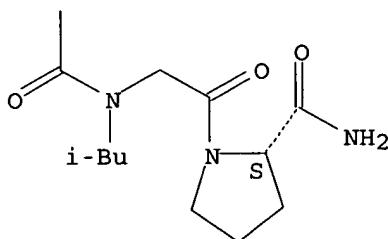
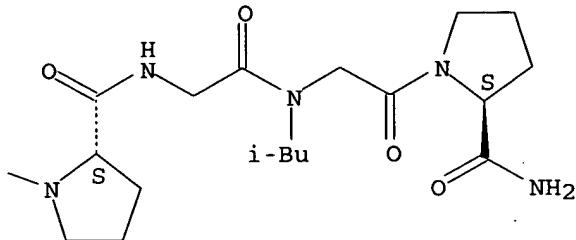
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B





REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 21 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:792417 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:318027

TITLE: Liquid crystalline compositions having high order parameter, azo dyes for the compositions, and guest-host type liquid crystal devices thereof

INVENTOR(S): Okamura, Hisashi; Kato, Takashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2002302674	A2	20021018	JP 2001-107254	20010405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-107254	20010405
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	137:318027		
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The liquid crystalline compns. contain compds. bearing a plurality of chromophores, ≥ 2 of which are linked in such a way that conjugate planes of the chromophores can align parallel to each other. The compds. may be Ia or Ia' [Da1, Da2, Da1', Da2' = substituent containing chromophores such as those of azo dyes; Ra1-Ra6, Ra1'-Ra6' = H, substituent; 2 of Ra1-Ra6, being bonded to adjacent C, may be bonded to each other and form ring; X, Y = O, S, NR1, (substituted) C; R1 = alkyl, H]. Azo compds. shown as IIa (Ra1-Ra16 = H, substituent; 2 of Ra1-Ra16 = same as Ra1-Ra6; La1, La2 = linkage; na1, na2 = 0, 1; ≥ 1 of Ra7-Ra11 and ≥ 1 of Ra12-Ra16 are azo group-containing substituent) will be employed as Ia in the compns. Also claimed are liquid crystalline compns. containing compds. whose ≥ 3 chromophores, maybe those of azo dyes or anthraquinone dyes, are linked via dendritic residues. The compds. will be represented by the formula Xb[(Lb)nb1Db]nb (Xb = dendritic residue; Db = chromophore such as those of azo dyes or anthraquinone dyes; Lb = linkage; nb1 = 0, 1; nb = 3-256 integer). Also claimed are liquid crystalline compns. containing compds. whose ≥ 3 chromophores, maybe those of azo dyes or anthraquinone dyes, are linked via cyclic groups containing ≥ 3 atoms bonded to chromophores directly or via linkages. The compds. will be represented by the formula Xc[(Lc)ncDc]nc1 [Xc = cyclic group capable to be bonded to (Lc)ncDc with number of nc1; Dc = chromophore such as those of azo dyes or anthraquinone dyes; nc = 0, 1; nc1 = 3-256 integer].

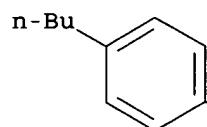
IT 472985-56-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dichroic liquid crystalline compns. having high order parameter, azo dyes
 for compns., and guest-host type LCD thereof)
 RN 472985-56-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[4-[4-[(1E)-(4-butylphenyl)azolphenoxy]butyl]-N''-[[4-[(1E)-(4-butylphenyl)azolphenoxy]methyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl-,
 (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

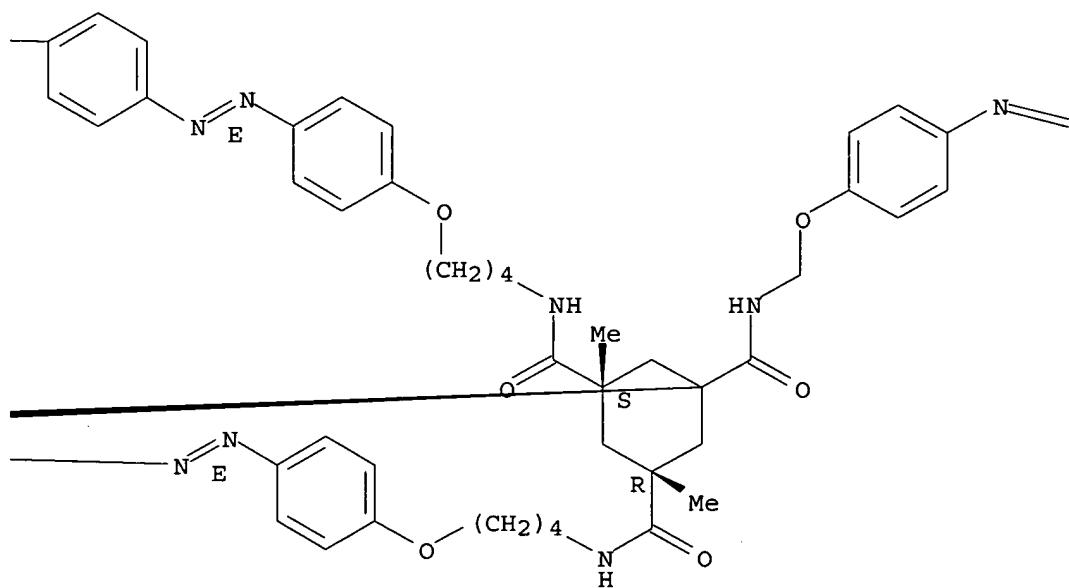
PAGE 1-A

n-Bu-

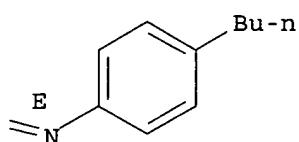
Me-



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



L24 ANSWER 22 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465762 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:52019
 TITLE: Cosmetic compositions structured with a polymer containing a heteroatom and an organogelator
 INVENTOR(S): Ferrari, Veronique
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002047628	A1	20020620	WO 2000-IB2028	20001213
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,	BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, RU, TJ, TM, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2001025392	A5	20020624	AU 2001-25392	20001213
WO 2002055030	A2	20020718	WO 2001-IB2780	20011212
WO 2002055030	A3	20021205		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,	BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, RU, TJ, TM, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, GW, GQ, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1294342	A2	20030326	EP 2001-988098	20011212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR	IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,			
JP 2004517856	T2	20040617	JP 2002-555767	20011212
US 2004223987	A1	20041111	US 2002-129377	20021016
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 2000-IB2028	A 20001213
			WO 2001-IB2780	W 20011212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:52019

AB A physiol. acceptable composition, in particular a cosmetic composition, comprising

at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises (i) at least one structuring polymer having a polymer skeleton which comprises at least one hydrocarbon-based repeating unit containing at least one hetero atom; and (ii) at least one organogelator. A polymer skeleton is chosen from polyurethane, polyurea, and polyurethane-polyurea skeletons, and at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polyamide polymers. For example, a lipstick was prepared containing: Phase A - Uniclear 100 18%, GP-1 5% isononyl isononanoate 3.33%, diisostearyl malate 15.33%, and hydrogenated polybutene 2.34%; Phase B - hydrophobic silica 3%, hydrogenated polybutene 25%, and isononyl isononanoate 12%; Phase C - pigments 7% and hydrogenated

polybutene 9%. The sticks of lipstick obtained had a diameter of 12.7 mm and a hardness of 204±20 g measured using a "cheese wire". The sticks of lipstick did not break during measurement of the dynamic fragility carried out on 3 sticks.

IT 189299-29-4 189299-30-7 189301-40-4

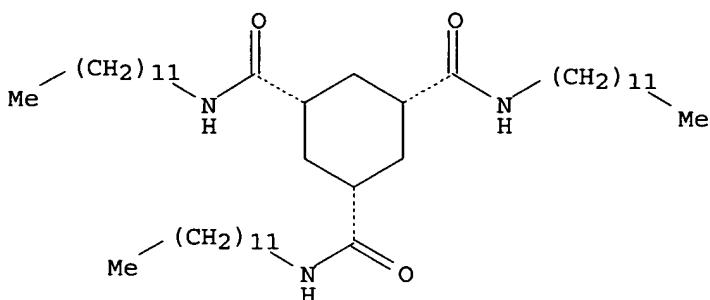
212268-42-3 212268-43-4

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anhydrous cosmetic compns. with liquid fatty phase containing structuring polymers and organogelators)

RN 189299-29-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

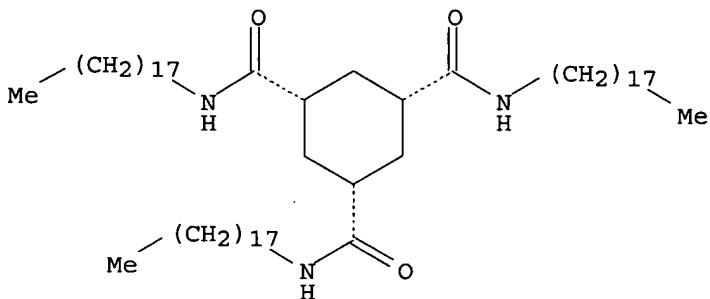
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

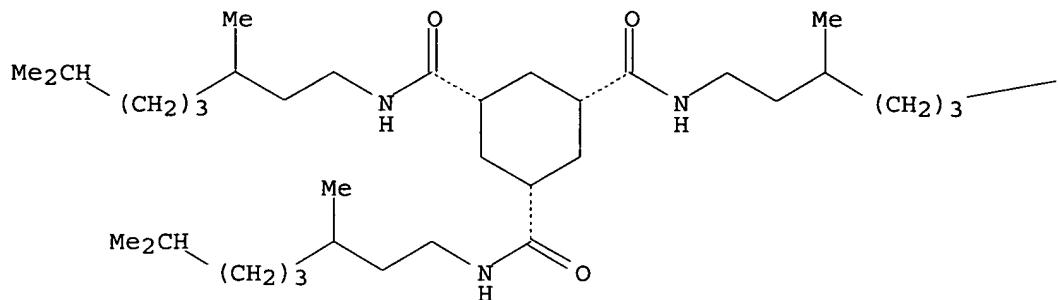


RN 189301-40-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



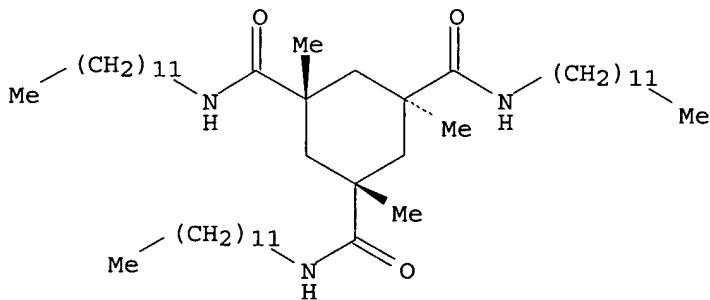
PAGE 1-B

 ---CHMe_2

RN 212268-42-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tridodecyl-1,3,5-trimethyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

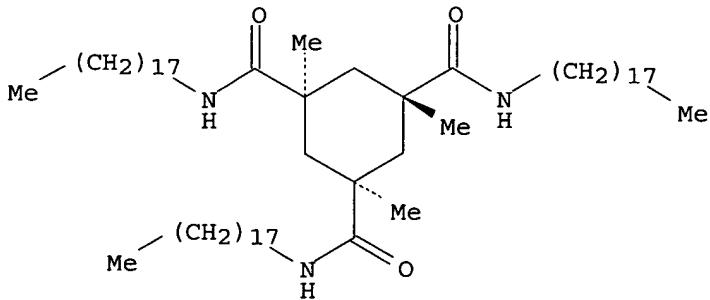
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 212268-43-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, 1,3,5-trimethyl-N,N',N''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



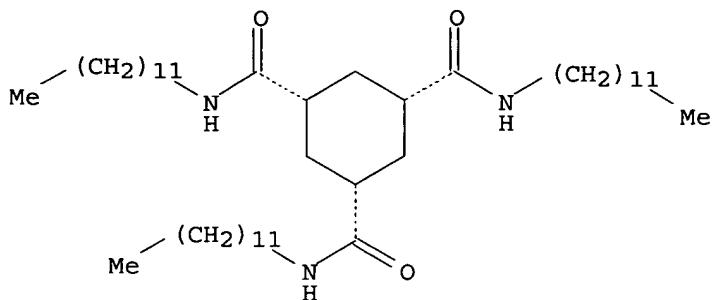
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 23 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:403904 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406922
 TITLE: Dental restorative composite
 INVENTOR(S): Angeletakis, Christos
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kerr Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,127,450.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6395803	B1	20020528	US 2000-567547	20000505
US 6127450	A	20001003	US 1998-93778	19980609
BR 9901799	A	20000509	BR 1999-1799	19990608
JP 2000143431	A2	20000523	JP 1999-161599	19990608
CN 1245678	A	20000301	CN 1999-108075	19990609
MX 9905338	A	20001031	MX 1999-5338	19990609
US 6384106	B1	20020507	US 2000-562190	20000502
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-93778	A2 19980609

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:406922
 AB The present invention provides a resin-based dental restorative that exhibits high condensability, low volumetric shrinkage and low shrinkage stress. One or more of a rheol. modifier, dispersant and fluoro copolymer are mixed with a methacrylate resin and a fine mineral filler in amts. effective to improve the condensability of the resulting composite to achieve amalgam-like condensation, to reduce the volumetric shrinkage during polymerization, to improve wear resistance, and to provide a composite with generally improved phys. properties. Thus, a resin formulation was prepared from bis-GMA 3.0, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate 24.7, ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate 71.1, camphorquinone 0.17, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone 0.49, and BHT 0.05% by weight. This was mixed with a filler composition consisting of barium aluminum silicate (silanized) 91.4, hydrophobic fumed silica (TS-530) 4.3, and fumed silica (OX-50) 4.3% by weight. The use of the rheol. modifier reduced the volume of shrinkage significantly.
 IT 189299-29-4 189299-29-4D, alkyl derivs.
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (dental restorative composite)
 RN 189299-29-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
 (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

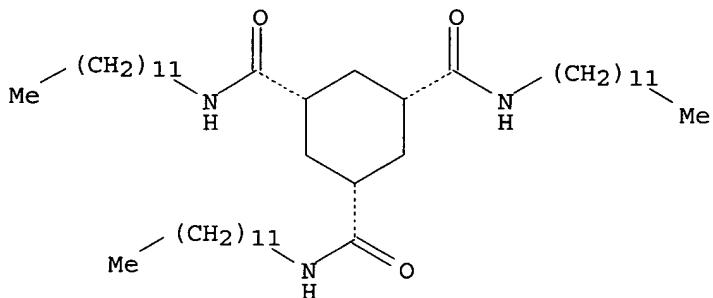
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-29-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 24 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:185110 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:247832

TITLE: Preparation of sialic acid dendrimers as multivalent neuraminidase inhibitors and anti-influenza agents

INVENTOR(S): Wu, Wen-Yang; Dowle, Michael Dennis; Jin, Betty; Macdonald, Simon John Fawcett; Mason, Andrew McMurtrie; McConnell, Darryl; Watson, Keith

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biota Scientific Management Pty. Ltd., Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020514	A1	20020314	WO 2001-AU1128	20010907
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,				

US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2416336 AA 20020314 CA 2001-2416336 20010907
 AU 2001085601 A5 20020322 AU 2001-85601 20010907
 EP 1315719 A1 20030604 EP 2001-964755 20010907
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
 BR 2001013755 A 20030708 BR 2001-13755 20010907
 JP 2004507564 T2 20040311 JP 2002-525135 20010907
 US 2004058853 A1 20040325 US 2003-363988 20031014
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 2000-10 A 20000908
 WO 2001-AU1128 W 20010907

OTHER SOURCE(S) : MARPAT 136:247832

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to a dendrimer compds. I in which : X is O or CH; R2 is azido, hydroxy, guanidino, amino, amidine, imidate; R2 is acyl or sulfonyl; Y is O, substituted amine; CG is a core group selected from an optionally substituted cyclic, straight or branched group or a combination thereof having from 1 to 200 atoms in its backbone, in which the backbone atoms are selected from C, N, O and S; and L is a linking group of from 0 to 20 backbone atoms, in which the backbone and terminal atoms are selected from C, N, O and S; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof which comprises three or more neuraminidase-binding groups attached to a spacer or linking group, in which the neuraminidase-binding group is a compound which binds to the active site of influenza virus neuraminidase, but is not cleaved by the neuraminidase. The invention also relates to processes for the preparation of the multimeric compound defined

above, pharmaceutical compns. containing them or methods for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a viral infection involving them. Thus, dendrimer II.3CF3CO2H salt [R1 = guanidino, R2 = acetyl, Y = O, L = CON(CH₂)₆] was prepared and tested in mice as neuraminidase inhibitor and anti-influenza agent (dose = 0.01-1 mg/kg).

IT 403660-73-1P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

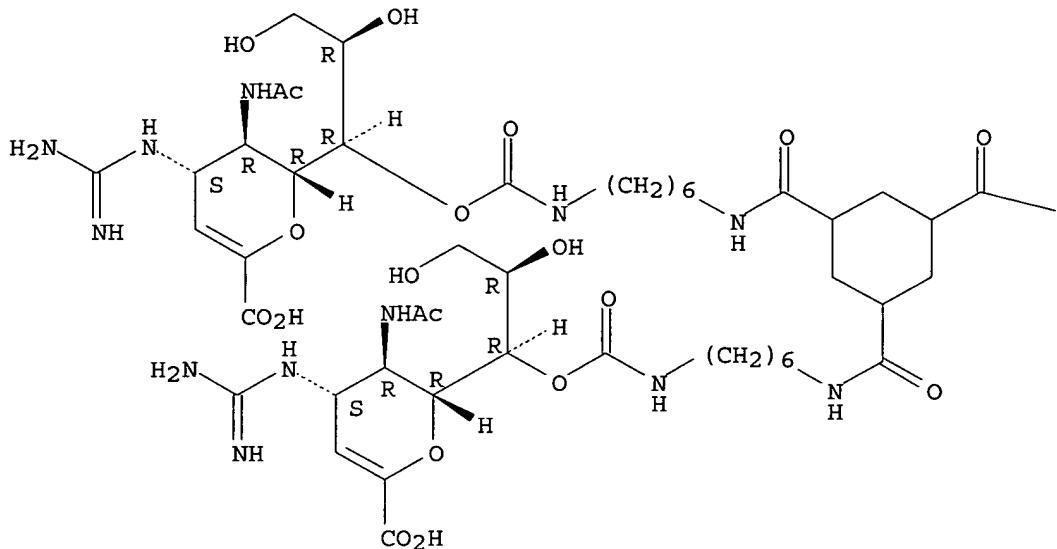
(preparation of sialic acid dendrimers as multivalent neuraminidase inhibitors and antiinfluenza agents)

RN 403660-73-1 HCAPLUS

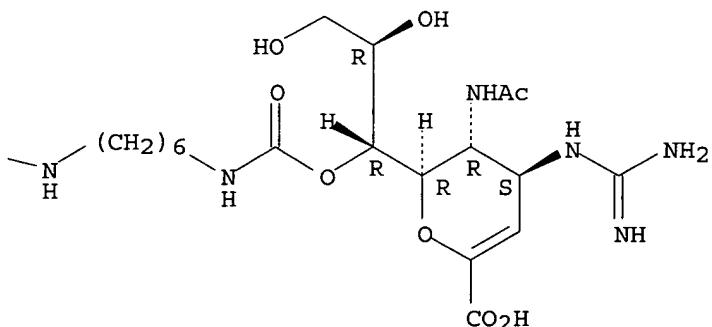
CN D-glycero-D-galacto-Non-2-enonic acid, 5-(acetylamino)-4-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-2,6-anhydro-3,4,5-trideoxy-, 7,7',7''-[1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediyil)]tris[carbamate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 25 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:225289 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:256618

TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing a cyclohexane derivative

INVENTOR(S): Livoreil, Aude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

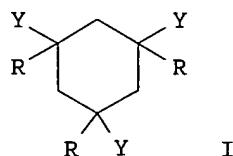
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1086945	A1	20010328	EP 2000-402369	20000828
EP 1086945	B1	20021009		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2798655	A1	20010323	FR 1999-11773	19990921
FR 2798655	B1	20011116		
AT 225766	E	20021015	AT 2000-402369	20000828
ES 2184686	T3	20030416	ES 2000-402369	20000828
JP 2001114630	A2	20010424	JP 2000-287797	20000921
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-11773	A 19990921
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 134:256618			
GI				



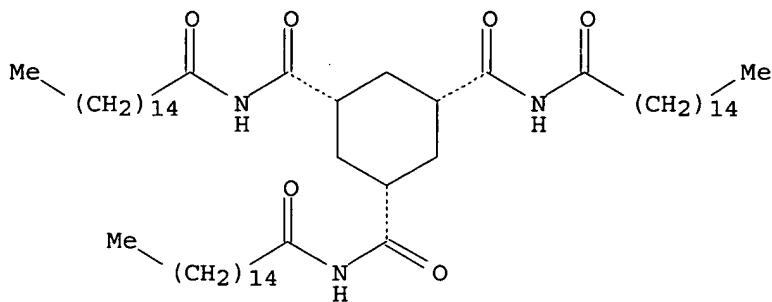
AB A cosmetic composition containing a cyclohexane derivative [I; R = H, saturated hydrocarbon; Y = COSR', CONHR', NHCOR', SCOR' (R' = H, an aryl group substituted with a hydrocarbon chain)]. Thus, cis-1,3,5-tris(oleylaminocarbonyl)cyclohexane (II) was prepared by the reaction of cis 1,3,5-cyclohexane-tricarboxylic acid with oleylamine. A cosmetic stick contained II 20.8, iron oxide 0.5 g, isododecane 16, and parleam oil 4 mL.

IT 330974-81-7 330974-82-8 330974-83-9
 330974-84-0 330974-85-1 330974-86-2
 330974-87-3 330974-88-4 330974-89-5
 330974-90-8 330974-91-9 330974-92-0

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic composition containing cyclohexane derivative)

RN 330974-81-7 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(1-oxohexadecyl)-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

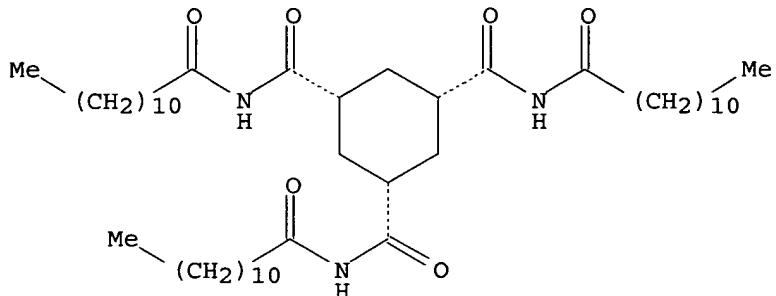
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 330974-82-8 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(1-oxododecyl)-,

(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



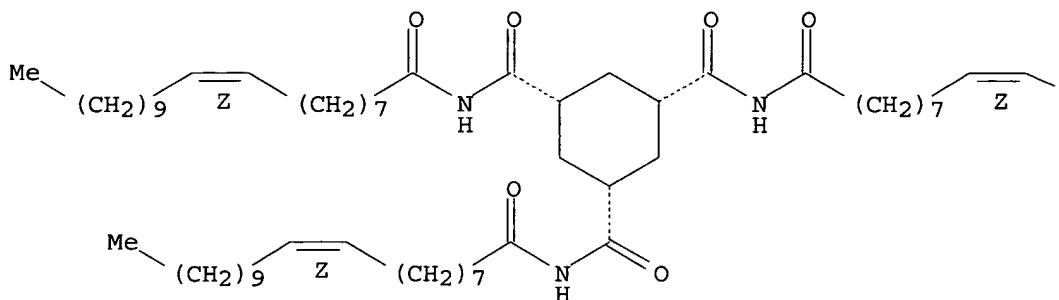
RN 330974-83-9 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tris[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-eicosenyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

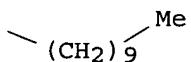
Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

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PAGE 1-B



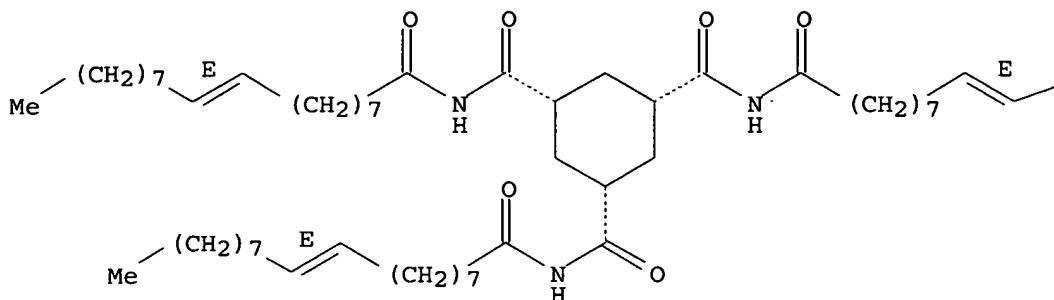
RN 330974-84-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tris[(9E)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

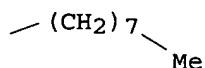
Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



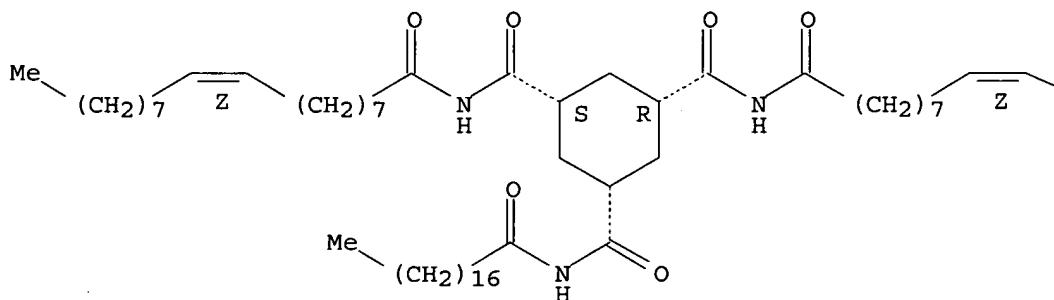
RN 330974-85-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-N''-(1-oxooctadecyl)-, (1α,3α,5α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

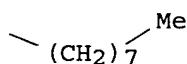
Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

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PAGE 1-B



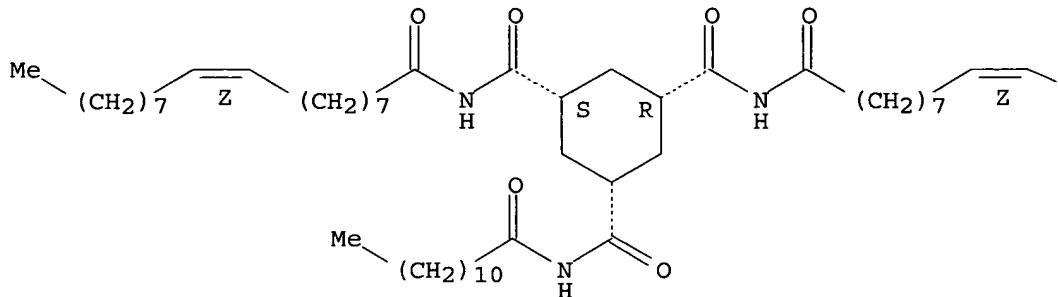
RN 330974-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N-(1-oxododecyl)-N',N''-bis[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-, (1α,3α,5α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

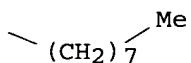
Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

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PAGE 1-B

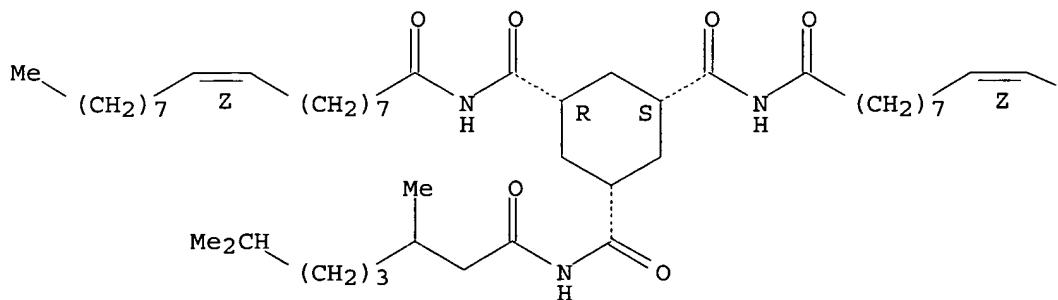


RN 330974-87-3 HCPLUS

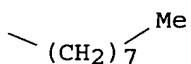
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N-(3,7-dimethyl-1-oxooctyl)-N',N''-bis[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

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PAGE 1-B

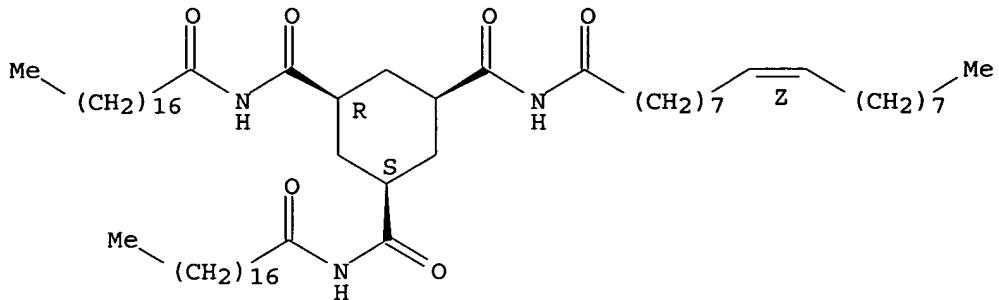


RN 330974-88-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-N',N''-bis(1-oxooctadecyl)-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

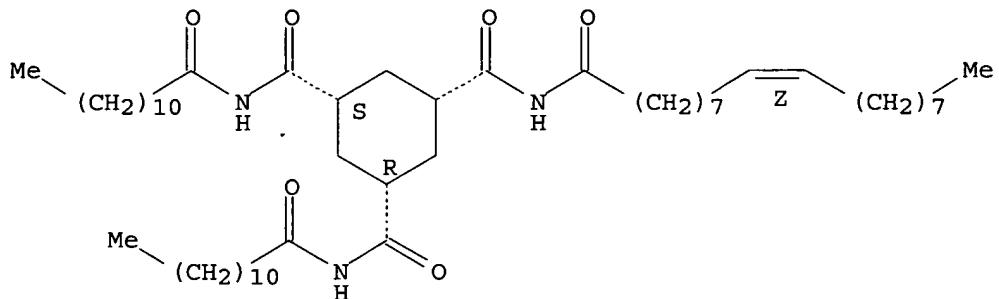


RN 330974-89-5 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis(1-oxododecyl)-N''-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



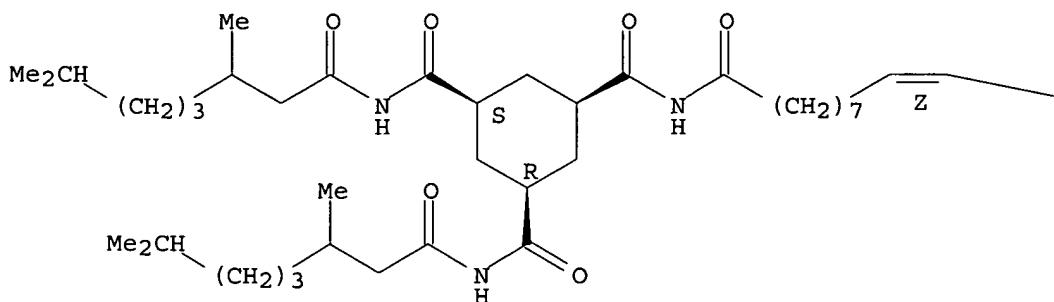
RN 330974-90-8 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N'-bis(3,7-dimethyl-1-oxooctyl)-N''-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

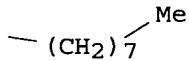
Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



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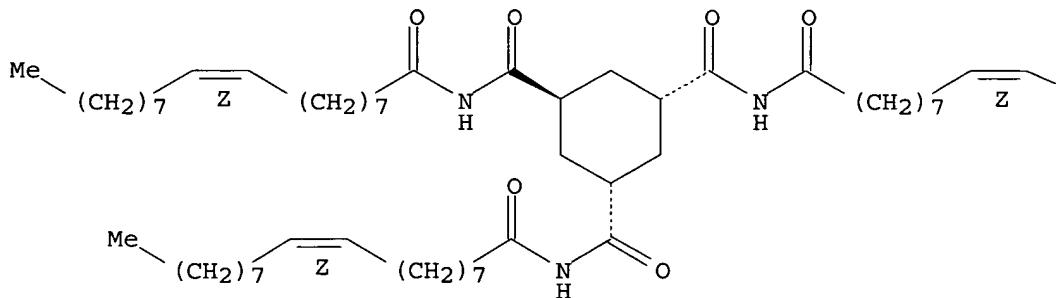


RN 330974-91-9 HCPLUS

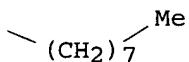
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

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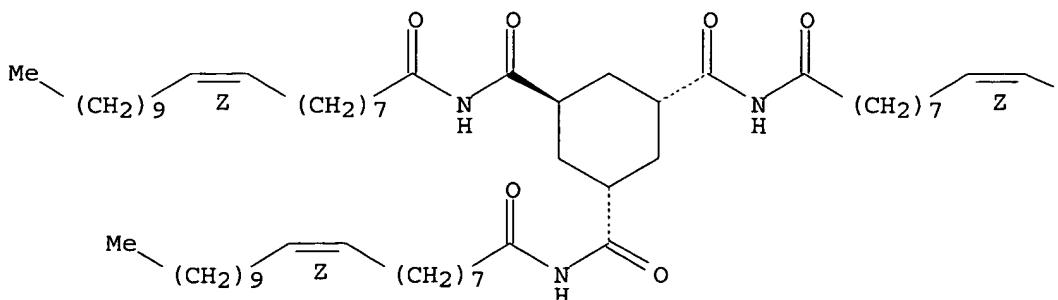


RN 330974-92-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-eicosenyl]-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

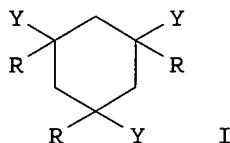
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



Tue 7/2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1068854	A1	20010117	EP 2000-401661	20000613
EP 1068854	B1	20040818		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2796276	A1	20010119	FR 1999-9178	19990715
FR 2796276	B1	20030516		
AT 273685	E	20040915	AT 2000-401661	20000613
ES 2226740	T3	20050401	ES 2000-401661	20000613
CA 2314538	AA	20010115	CA 2000-2314538	20000704
US 6372235	B1	20020416	US 2000-617131	20000714
JP 2001058915	A2	20010306	JP 2000-216708	20000717
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-9178	A 19990715
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	134:105647		
GI				



AB Solid form cosmetic compns. comprising an oil and gelling agent I are disclosed. The compns. are in the form of translucent anhydrous stick which are non-transferable. A composition containing I [R = H, Y = CONHR' (R' = C₁₂ alkyl)] 200 mg, and isododecane 5 mL was prepared. A solid stick contained above composition 0.8, pigments (iron oxide) 0.5 g, isododecane 16, and parleam oil 4 mL.

IT 189299-29-4 189299-30-7 189301-40-4

319922-90-2 319922-91-3

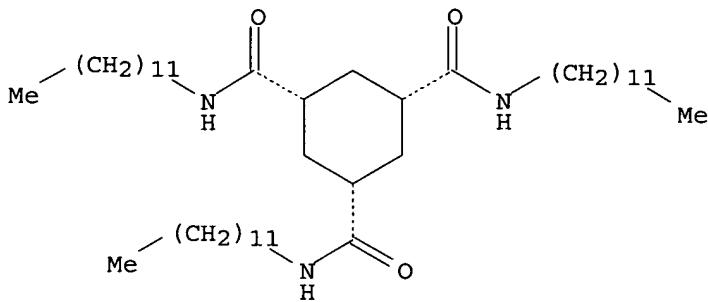
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(solid form cosmetic compns. comprising oil and specific gelling agent)

RN 189299-29-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

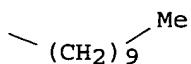
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,

PAGE 1-B



IT 330974-79-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cosmetic composition containing cyclohexane derivative)

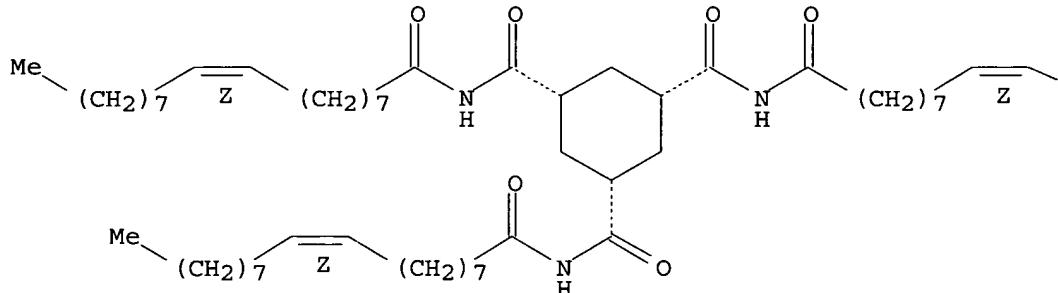
RN 330974-79-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

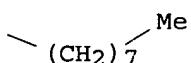
Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 26 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:45914 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:105647

TITLE: Solid form cosmetic compositions comprising an oil and a specific gelling agent

INVENTOR(S): Livoreil, Aude; Mougin, Nathalie

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

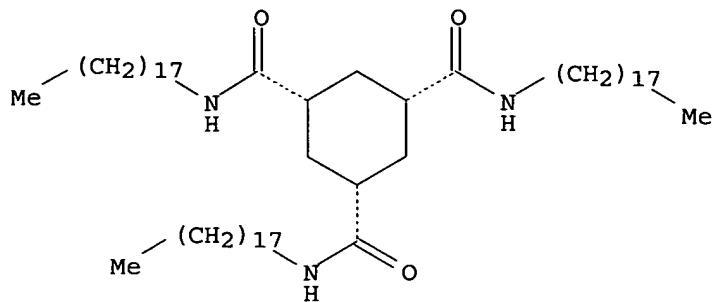
LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

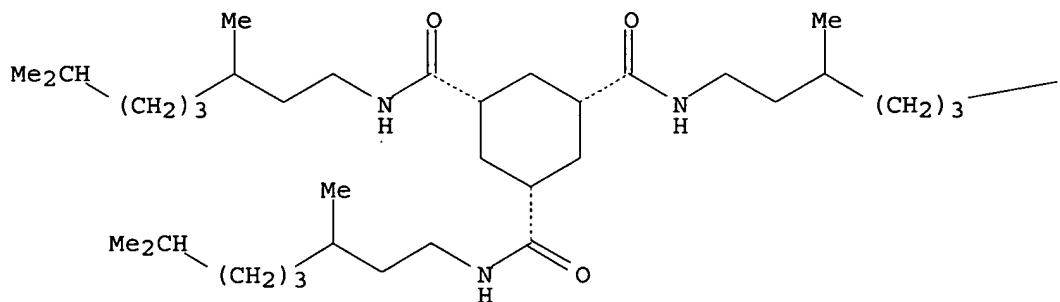


RN 189301-40-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

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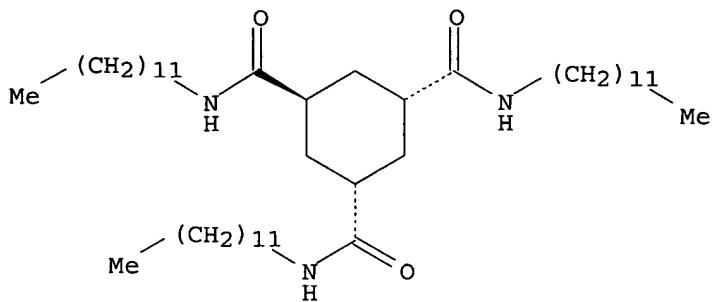
PAGE 1-B

—CHMe₂

RN 319922-90-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

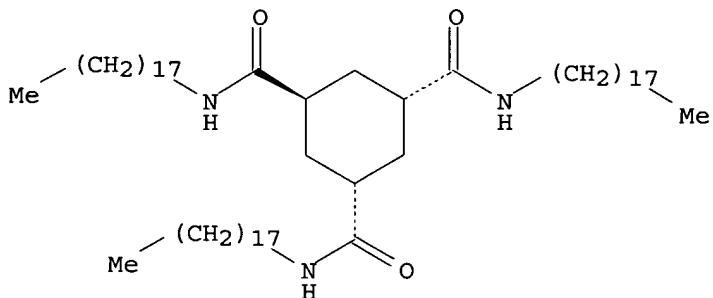
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 319922-91-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 27 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:690425 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:4731

TITLE: One-step coupling of tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane to aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids

AUTHOR(S): Villanueva, Ignacio; Hernandez, Bernadette; Chang, Virginia; Heagy, Michael D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM, 87801, USA

SOURCE: Synthesis (2000), (10), 1435-1438
CODEN: SYNTBF; ISSN: 0039-7881

PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:4731

AB A convenient and general method was established to append tri-, hexa-, and nonadentate ligands about an aromatic or aliphatic core. This approach allows a

variety of com. available carboxylates to be transformed to their N-[tris(hydroxymethyl)methyl]carboxamides in one step. The selective activation of the acid functionality to form the polyhydroxylated dendritic cores was achieved using the acyl transfer agent N-ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline (EEDQ).

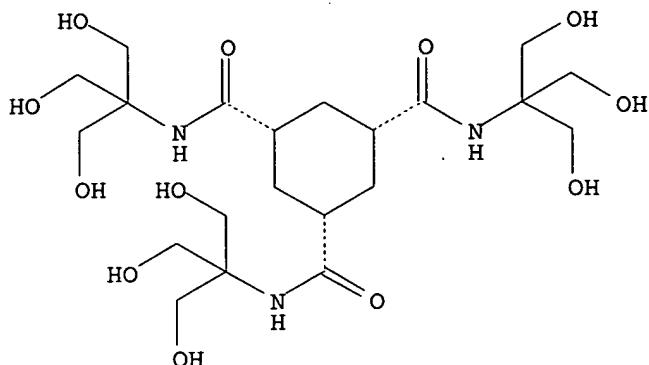
IT 308357-62-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of aliphatic and aromatic carboxamides from
 tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane)

RN 308357-62-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 28 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:421213 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:59703

TITLE: Association of compounds in carbon dioxide and the gels and/or microcellular foams therefrom for fracturing subterranean formations

INVENTOR(S): Beckman, Eric J.; Hamilton, Andrew D.; Huang, Zhihua; Carr, Andrew; Enick, Robert M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000035998	A2	20000622	WO 1999-US29574	19991215
WO 2000035998	A3	20001019		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, LZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-112188P	P 19981215
			US 1999-166164P	P 19991118

AB The viscosity of supercrit. CO₂ is increased by combining a compound having

a CO₂-philic functional group, such as a fluoroalkyl, siloxane or alkylene oxide group, and an aggregating functional group, such as an amide, urea, carboxylic acid, or thiourea group, which enables the compound to form a supramol. network in solution with supercrit. CO₂. The compound is aggregated in solution to form a supramol. network such that the viscosity of the supercrit. CO₂ with the supramol. network is greater than that of the starting supercrit. CO₂. The gels are useful as fracturing fluids, solvents for paints and oils, in coatings or insulating materials, or as fillers (no data). A microcellular foam is prepared by combining a compound having a CO₂-philic functional group and an aggregating functional group which enables the compound to form a supramol. network in solution with supercrit. CO₂, then removing the CO₂. The microcellular foams can also be used for low-d. structural parts, high-temperature insulation, separation media,

adsorbents, and catalyst supports (no data).

IT 277750-49-9P 277756-64-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

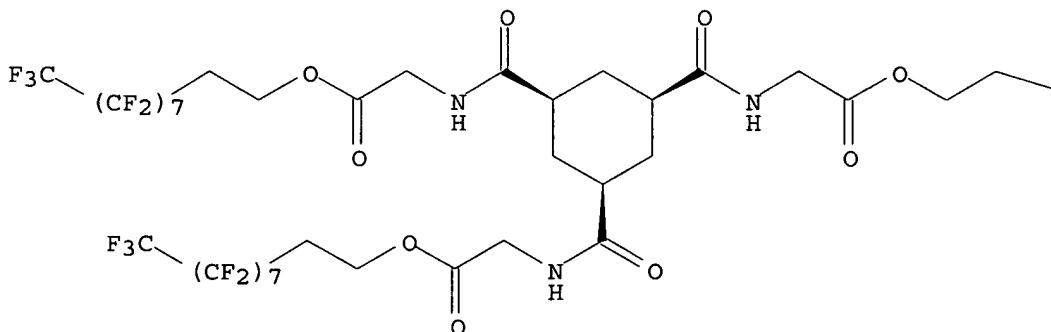
(association of compds. in carbon dioxide and gels and/or microcellular foams therefrom for fracturing subterranean formations)

RN 277750-49-9 HCPLUS

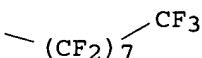
CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, tris(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

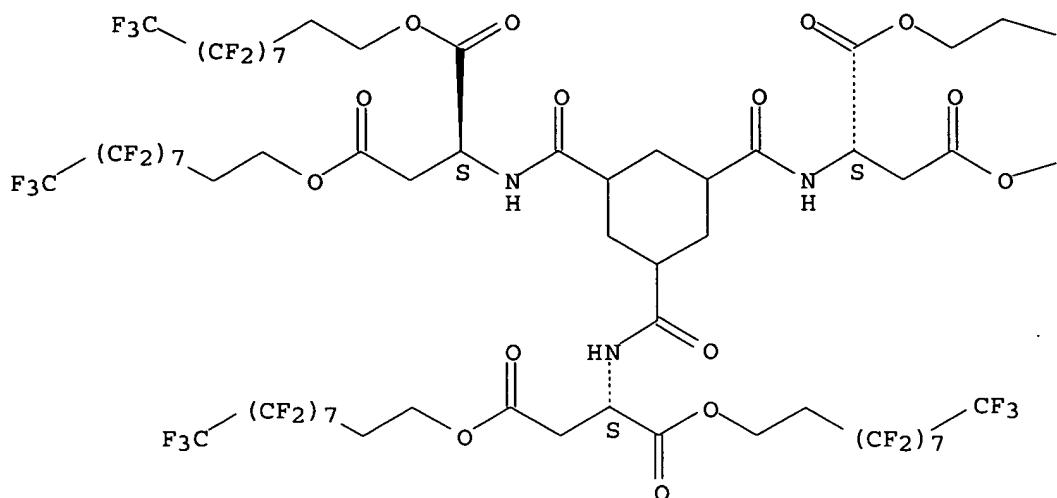


RN 277756-64-6 HCPLUS

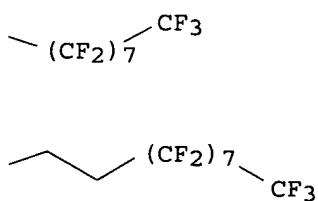
CN L-Aspartic acid, N,N',N'''-(1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl)tris-, hexakis(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L24 ANSWER 29 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:251206 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:30681
 TITLE: Preparation and catalytic enantioselective reactions
 of C₃-symmetric tris(oxazoline)s derived from Kemp's
 triacid
 AUTHOR(S): Chuang, Tsung-Hsun; Fang, Jim-Min; Bolm, Carsten
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University,
 Taipei, 106, Taiwan
 SOURCE: Synthetic Communications (2000), 30(9), 1627-1641
 PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:30681
 GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Kemp's triacid was elaborated to optically pure tris(β -

hydroxylamide)s, e.g. I, and tris(oxazoline)s, e.g. II. The resulting C3-sym. compds. were used in diethylzinc addns. to benzaldehyde and allylic oxidns. of cyclopentene, based on Kharash reaction conditions, to give the corresponding products in good chemical yields and moderate enantioselectivities.

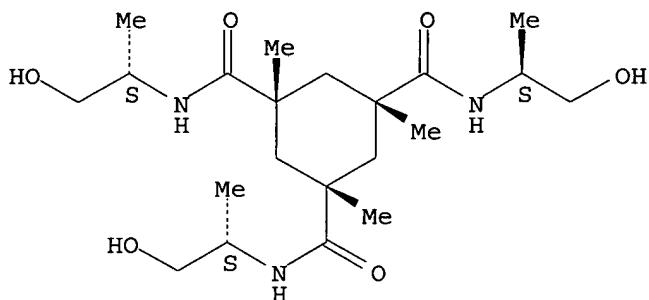
IT 273722-21-7P

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (stereoselective preparation of C3-sym. tris(carboxamide)s and tris(oxazoline)s from Kemp's acid as chiral ligands in asym. addition and allylic oxidation reactions)

RN 273722-21-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1S)-2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



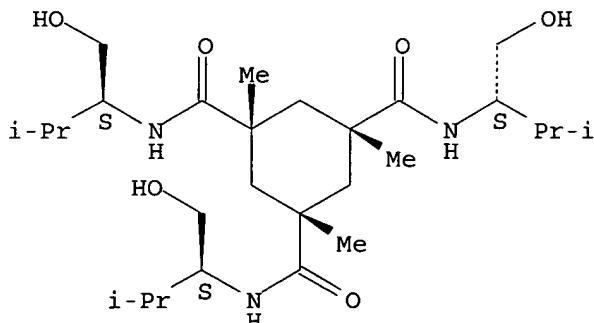
IT 273722-22-8P

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (stereoselective preparation of C3-sym. tris(carboxamide)s and tris(oxazoline)s from Kemp's acid as chiral ligands in asym. addition and allylic oxidation reactions)

RN 273722-22-8 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1S)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



IT 273722-20-6P 273722-23-9P

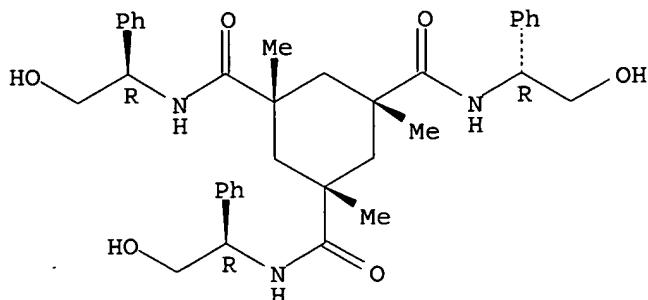
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (stereoselective preparation of C3-sym. tris(carboxamide)s and

tris(oxazoline)s from Kemp's acid as chiral ligands in asym. addition and allylic oxidation reactions)

RN 273722-20-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1R)-2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

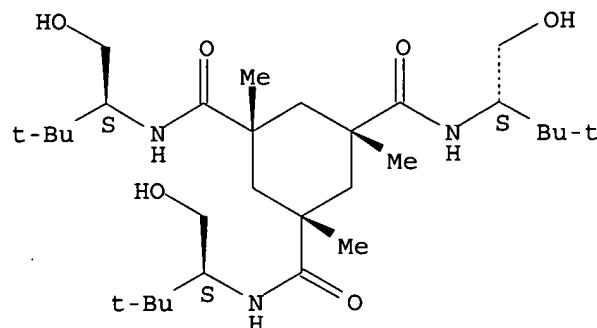
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 273722-23-9 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[(1S)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 95 THERE ARE 95 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 30 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:705529 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:108275

TITLE: Thermodynamics of Formation of the Triple Helix from Free Chains and from Template-Constrained Chains of Collagen-like Monodisperse Poly(Gly-Pro-Hyp) Structures

AUTHOR(S): Locardi, Elsa; Kwak, Juliann; Scheraga, Harold A.; Goodman, Murray

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry A (1999), 103(49), 10561-10566

CODEN: JPCAFH; ISSN: 1089-5639

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB Statistical thermodyn. methods, developed for treating the α -helix-coil transition, are applied herein to describe the formation of the triple helix from short free chains and short template-constrained chains of collagen-like monodisperse poly(tripeptides), using poly(Gly-Pro-Hyp) as the example. For such short chains, application of the one-helical-sequence approximation indicates that there is very little unwinding from the ends, so that an all-or-none model is adequate to treat this transition. From the dependence of the helix nucleation and propagation parameters on chain length, concentration, and temperature,

the thermodyn. parameters for formation of the triple helix from both free chains and template-constrained monodisperse poly(Gly-Pro-Hyp) chains are similar, and also similar to those for free poly(Gly-Pro-Pro) chains.

IT 176839-96-6

RL: PRP (Properties)

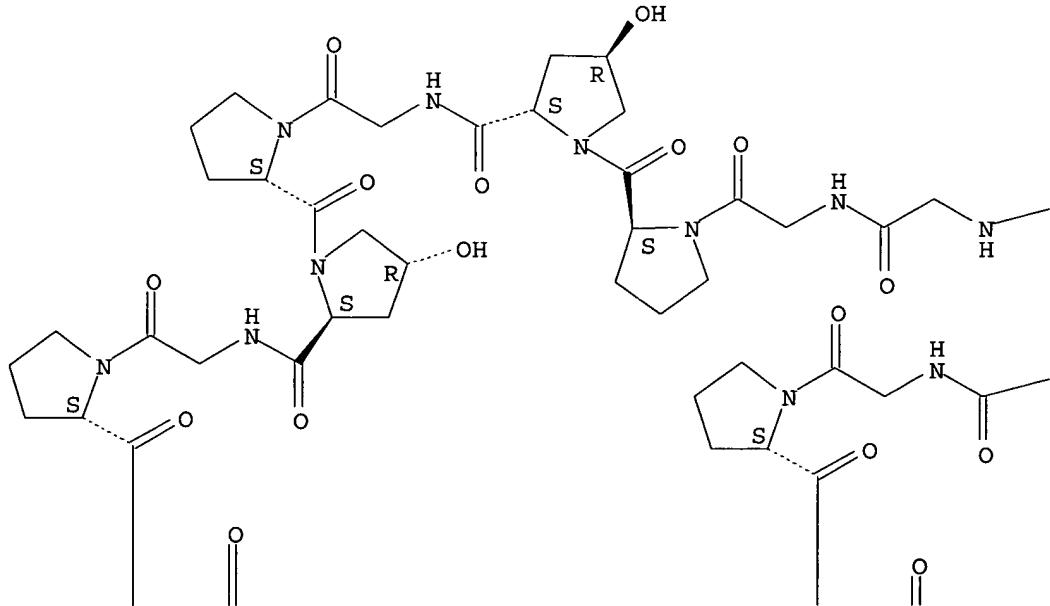
(thermodyn. of formation of the triple helix from free chains and from template-constrained chains of monodisperse poly(Gly-Pro-Hyp) structures)

RN 176839-96-6 HCPLUS

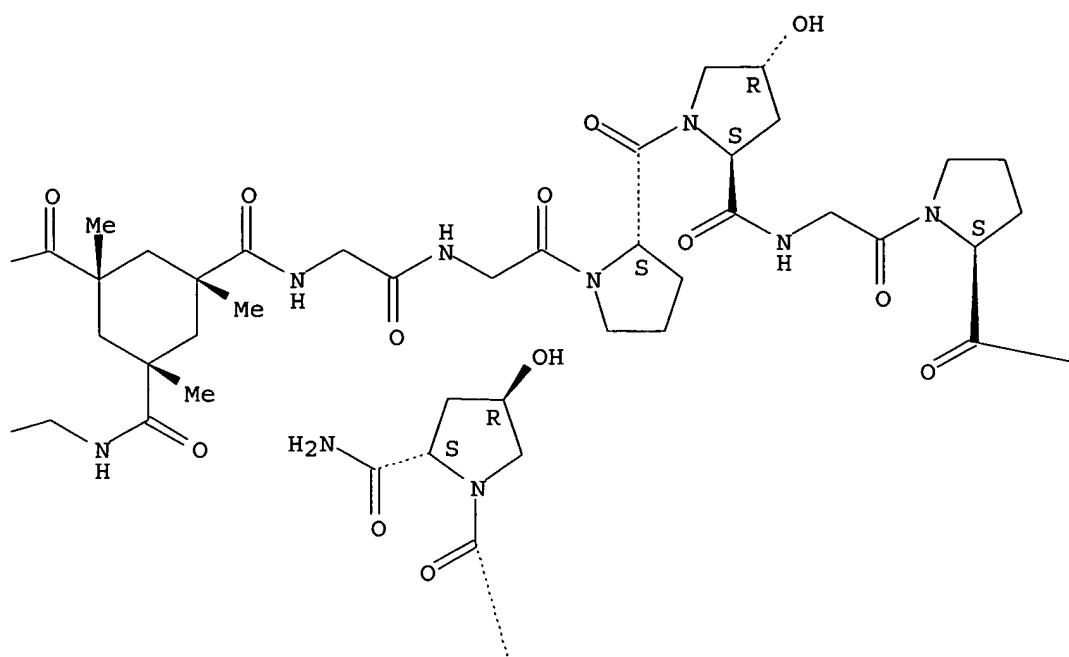
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

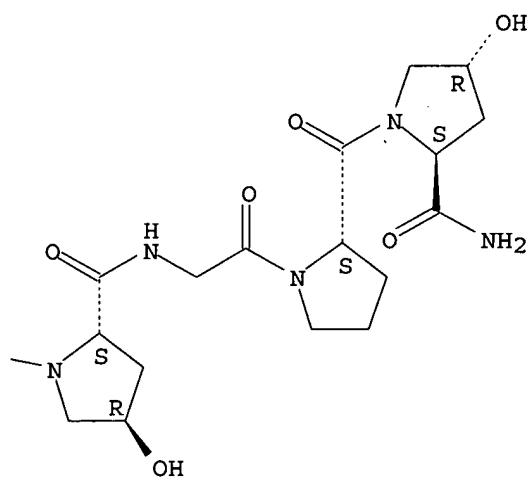
PAGE 1-A

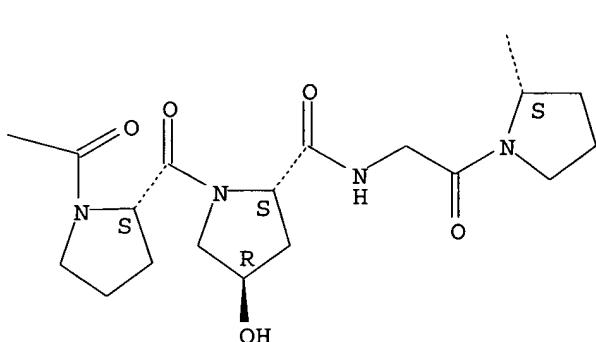
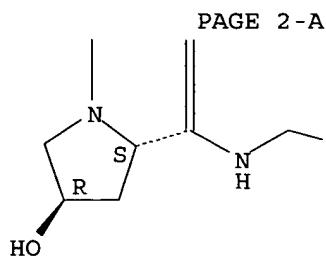
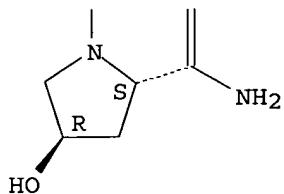


PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C





REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

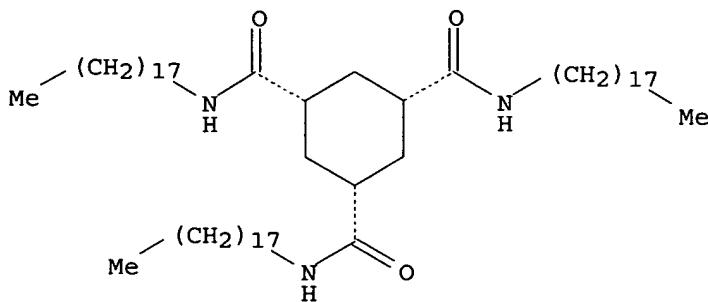
L24 ANSWER 31 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:559232 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:316063
 TITLE: Supramolecular liquid-crystalline materials formed by hydrogen-bonded assembly processes
 AUTHOR(S): Kato, Takashi; Yasuda, Takayasu; Kanie, Kiyoshi; Ihata, Osamu; Mizoshita, Norihiro; Hanabusa, Kenji; Ukon, Masakatsu; Shimizu, Yo
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan
 SOURCE: Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (1999), 40(2), 1104-1105
 CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Hydrogen-bonded mesogenic complexes are of 2 types: identical mols. and different mols. Dialkoxyphenyl moieties were incorporated into the glutamic acid unit of folic acid. These derivs. exhibit thermotropic mesomorphic properties due to the hydrogen-bonded tetramer formation. Hydrogen-bonded complexes of 2,6-bis(acylamino)pyridine and 4-alkoxybenzoic acid exhibit various liquid crystal phases. The formation of anisotropic composites of gelling agents and nematic, smectic and discotic liquid crystals with well-organized structures is described.
 IT 189299-30-7
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)

(hydrogen-bonded assembly of gelling agents in triphenylene derivative discotic liquid crystal)

RN 189299-30-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 32 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:444485 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:157896

TITLE: Synthesis of simple multivalent β -D-GalNAc-(1 \rightarrow 4)- β -D-Gal oligomers as probes for investigating the interactions of *P. aeruginosa* pili with multivalent receptors

AUTHOR(S): Jiao, Hailong; Hindsgaul, Ole

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2G2, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Carbohydrate Chemistry (1999), 18(5), 499-513

CODEN: JCACDM; ISSN: 0732-8303

PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Five multivalent β -D-GalNAc-(1 \rightarrow 4)- β -D-Gal oligomers were selected and synthesized as probes for investigating the adhesin-receptor interactions of *P. aeruginosa* pili with multivalent receptors. They were synthesized by the amide coupling reactions of 8-(N-2-aminoethyl)carboxamidoctyl 4-O-(2-acetamido-2-deoxy- β -D-galactopyranosyl)- β -D-galactopyranoside (1) with EDTA dianhydride, EDTA, Kemp's triacid and adipic acid with EDC, DIC and DCC combined with HOBT as coupling reagents and by the reaction of per-O-acetylated 1 with 1,3,5-benzenetricarbonyl trichloride followed by de-O-acetylation. These resulting multivalent compds. contain flexible C9 spacer arms as linkers attached to either flexible hydrophilic moieties or rigid hydrophobic cores.

IT 236743-67-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of simple multivalent oligosaccharides as probes for investigating the interactions of *P. aeruginosa* pili with multivalent receptors)

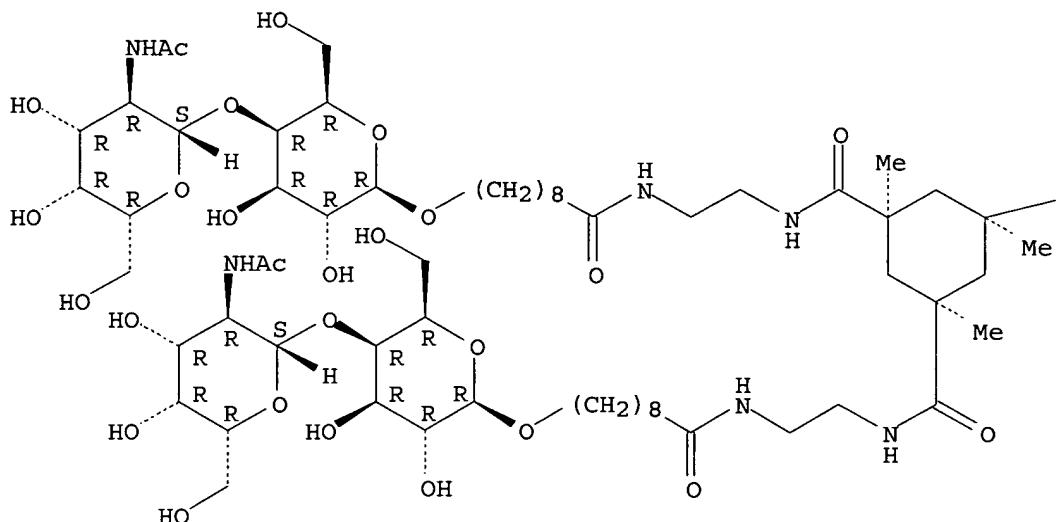
RN 236743-67-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-[[9-[[4-O-[2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- β -D-galactopyranosyl]- β -D-

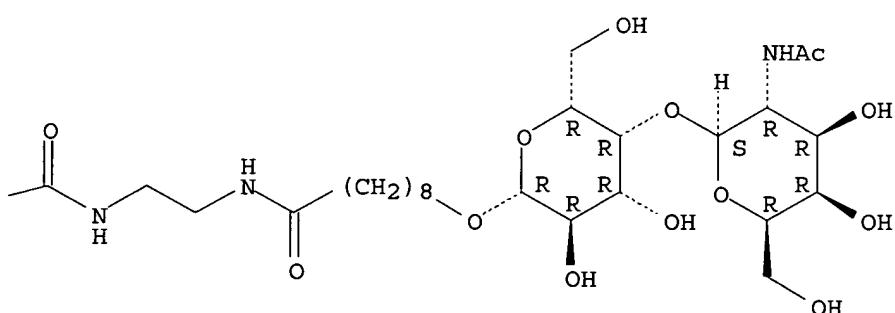
galactopyranosyl]oxy]-1-oxononyl]amino]ethyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl-,
 (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT:

42

THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 33 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:427215 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:90194
 TITLE: Photoelectric converters and photoelectrochemical cells thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Shirato, Kentaro; Yanagida, Shozo; Shirai, Hiroyoshi; Hanabusa, Kenji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 39 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11185836	A2	19990709	JP 1997-363503	19971216
			JP 1997-363503	19971216

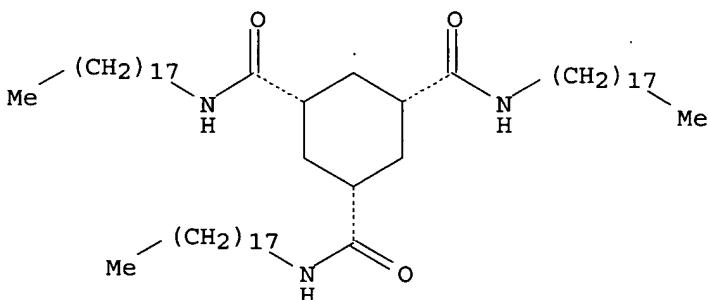
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AB The photoelec. converters have a conductive substrate, a layer of semiconductor particles containing adsorbed dye on the substrate, a gel electrolyte, and a counter electrode; where the gel electrolyte contains an electrolyte and a gelling agent having mol. weight \leq 1000. The salts are selected from metal iodide, quaternary ammonium iodide, quaternary imidazolium iodide, quaternary pyridinium iodide, metal bromide, quaternary ammonium bromide, S compds., viologen dye, and hydroquinone-quinone.

IT 189299-30-7
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrolyte gelling agents for photoelectrochem. cells with dye adsorbed semiconductor electrodes)

RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 34 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:198807 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:29032

TITLE: Design, synthesis and conformations of novel triple helical collagen mimetic structures

AUTHOR(S): Goodman, Murray; Kwak, Juliann

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings - Indian Academy of Sciences, Chemical Sciences (1999), 111(1), 35-49

CODEN: PIAADM; ISSN: 0253-4134

PUBLISHER: Indian Academy of Sciences

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We have synthesized collagen-like monodisperse structures. A series of single chain Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂ where n = 1, 3, 5, 6, 9 and template-assembled KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂]₃ analogs (n = 1, 3, 5, 6), where KTA is the Kemp triacid (cis-1,3,5-trimethyl cyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid), were assessed for triple helicity by CD, thermal denaturation and NMR spectroscopy. The KTA-based template induces a significant gain in free energy and reduces the critical chain length for

triple helix formation over the acyl terminated single chain structures. Our approach also includes the incorporation of the peptoid residue N-isobutylglycine into the design for novel collagen-like sequences. We have synthesized and characterized acetylated single chain and template-assembled analogs composed of Gly-Pro-Nleu and Gly-Nleu-Pro sequences. The achiral trimeric unit Gly-Nleu-Nleu was included as a guest sequence in a host structure such as Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)3-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-NH₂ which retains triple helicity. A series of guest-host collagen mimetics composed of Gly-Nleu-Pro sequences as the host were synthesized and assessed for triple helicity. Guest sequences include Gly-Nleu-Nleu and Gly-Nx-Pro units, where Nx is the guest peptoid residue with alkyl and aralkyl side chains. We have continued to investigate functionalized template motifs and sequence variations. We are examining the effects of functionalization and sequence variation on triple helical stabilities and mol. properties in order to design novel collagen-based biomaterials.

IT 226562-17-0 226562-18-1 226562-22-7

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)

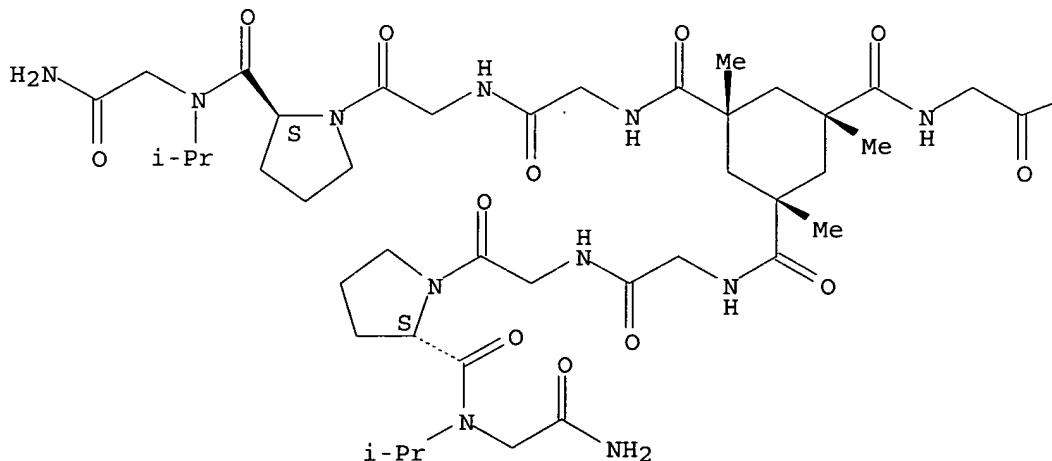
(design, synthesis and conformations of novel triple helical collagen mimetic structures)

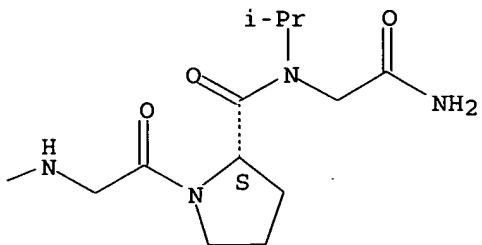
RN 226562-17-0 HCPLUS

CN Glycinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N2-(1-methylethyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

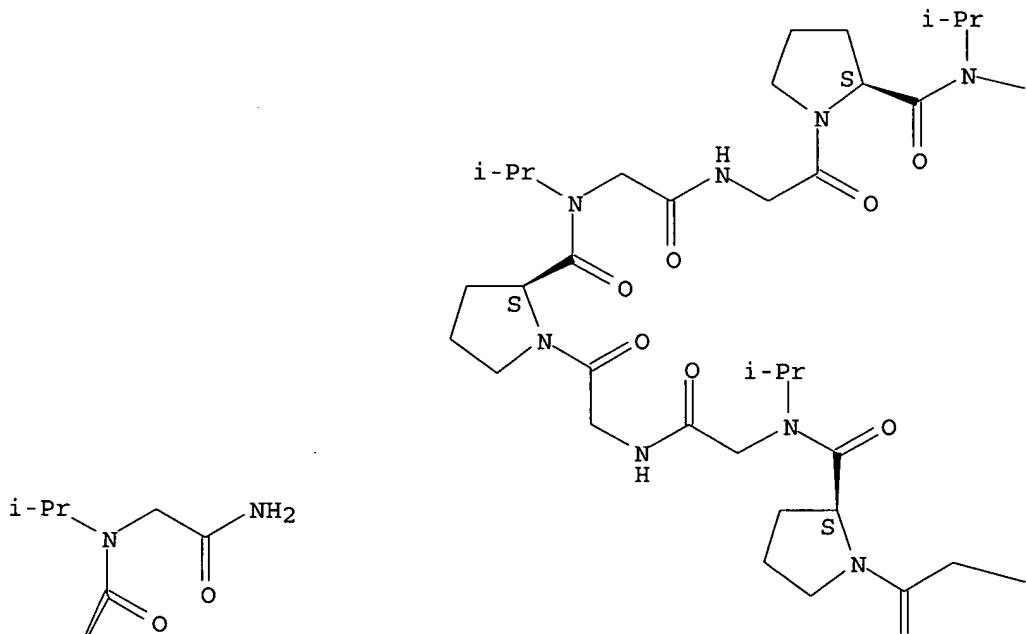




RN 226562-18-1 HCAPLUS

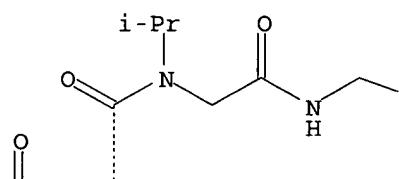
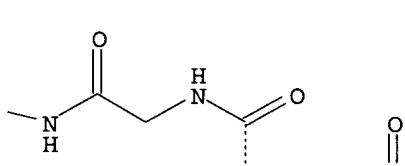
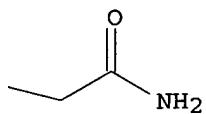
CN Glycinamide, 1,1',1''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-(1-methylethyl)glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-(1-methylethyl)glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N2-(1-methylethyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

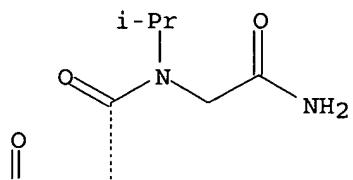
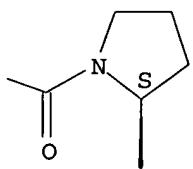


Pryor 09_666463

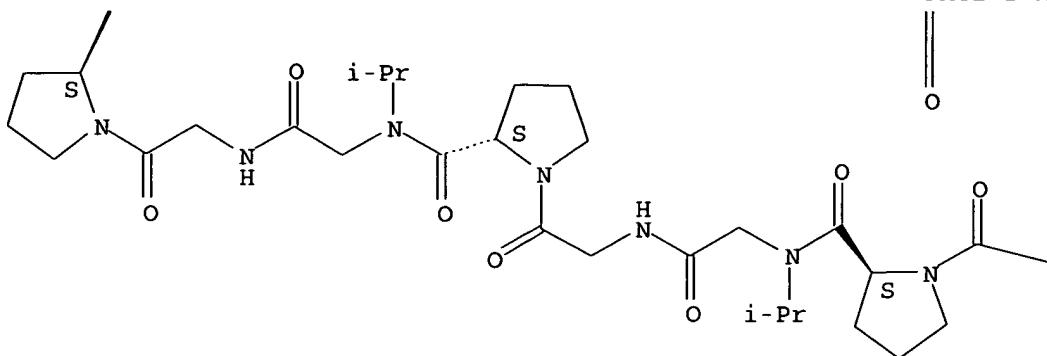
PAGE 1-B



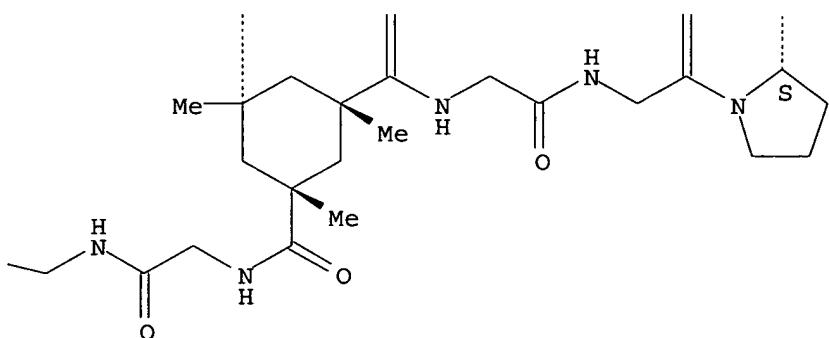
PAGE 1-C



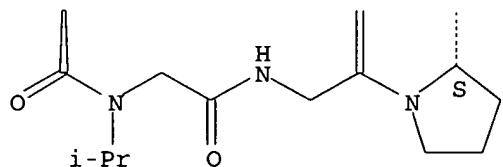
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C

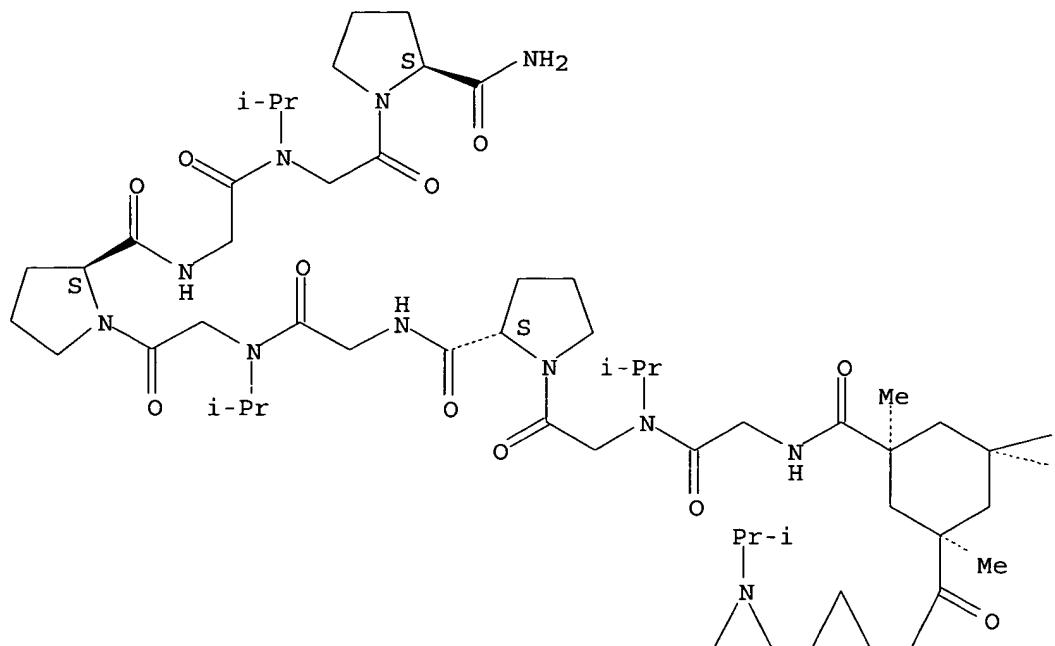


RN 226562-22-7 HCPLUS

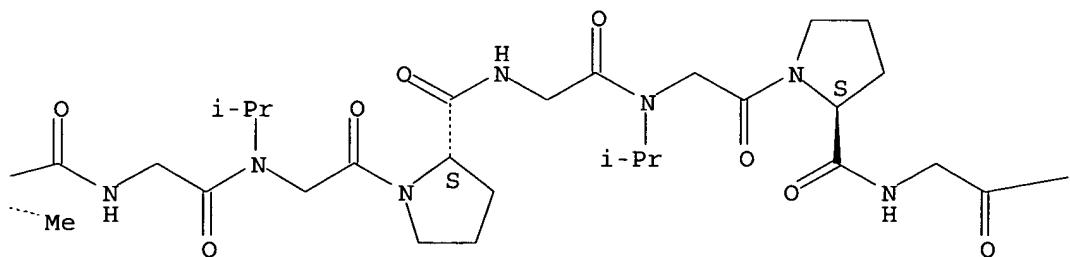
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycyl-N-(1-methylethyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(1-methylethyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(1-methylethyl)glycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

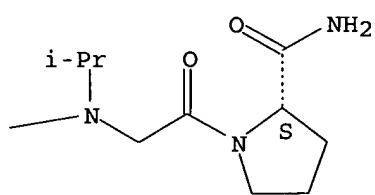


PAGE 1-B

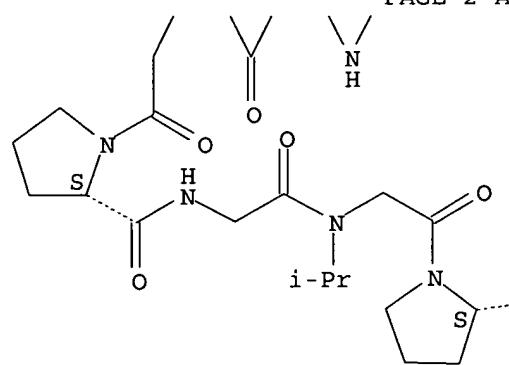


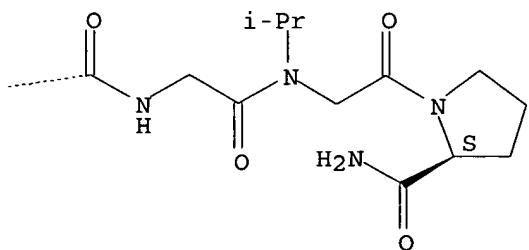
Pryor 09_666463

PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A





REFERENCE COUNT: 67 THERE ARE 67 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 35 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:717725 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:4357
TITLE: Synthesis of low molecular weight organogelators and their physical gelation
AUTHOR(S): Hanabusa, Kenji; Shirai, Hirofusa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Functional Polymer Science, Faculty of Textile Science and Technology, Shinshu University, Ueda, 386-8567, Japan
SOURCE: Kobunshi Ronbunshu (1998), 55(10), 585-594
CODEN: KBRBA3; ISSN: 0386-2186
PUBLISHER: Kobunshi Gakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB This article describes the low mol. weight gelators which were reported since 1996. Alkylamides and alkylureas derived from trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane are excellent organogelators which can gelate a wide variety of organic solvents, from protic polar solvents to aprotic non-polar ones. The results of gelation test of di-urea derivs. indicate that the intermol. hydrogen bonding between ureylene units is as very useful as the intermol. hydrogen bonding between amides for mol. design of gelators. Tridodecyl-1,3,5-benzenetricarboxamide is found to act as thickener, because the addition of the small amount of this compound causes a marked rise of viscosity of hydrocarbons and oils. On the other hand, trioctadecyl-cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide, which is structurally related to tridodecyl-1,3,5-benzenetricarboxamide, can cause phys. gelation of hydrocarbons and oils. Bolaform amides derived from L-valine or L-isoleucine are excellent organogelators for a wide variety of organic solvents, although they contain neither an aromatic moiety nor a long methylene segment. The bolaform amides are expected to be smoothly-biodegradable organogelators. Besides the above gelators, this article deals with the following compds.; 4,4',4''-tris(stearoylamino)triphenylamine, an equimolar mixture of isocyanuric acid and triaminopyrimidine containing a cholesterol segment, γ -alkoxybutyrolactone, quaternary ammonium halide salts, p-toluenesulfonic

acid salt of L-leucine alkyl ester, fluoroalkylated oligomers, a 24-residue peptide, a biotin derivative, a cholic acid derivative, an N-alkylgluconamide derivative, and an L-isoleucine derivative

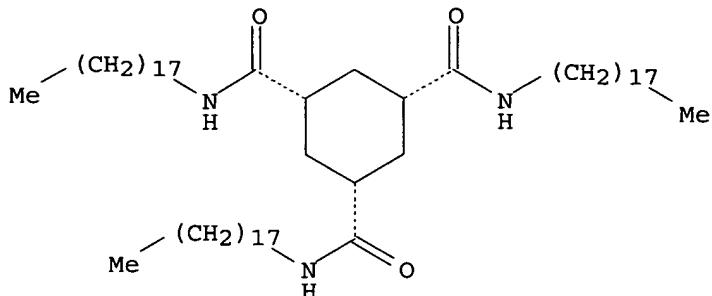
IT 189299-30-7P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of low mol. weight organogelators and their phys. gelation)

RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 36 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:665873 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:330490

TITLE: Preparation of cyclohexanetricarboxamide derivatives as thickening and/or gelation agents

INVENTOR(S): Hanabusa, Kenji; Kawakai, Atsushi; Shirai, Hiroyoshi; Iyanagi, Koichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

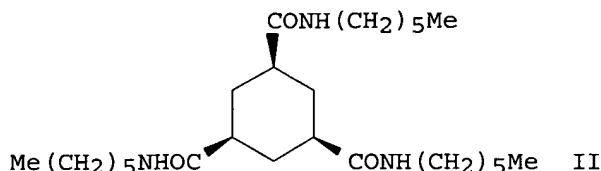
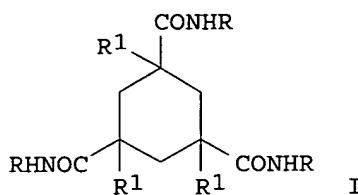
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10273477	A2	19981013	JP 1997-344691	19971215
JP 3500289	B2	20040223		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-29790	A 19970129
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	129:330490		
GI				



AB The title compds. (I; R = C₄-20 linear or branched alkyl; R₁ = H, C₁-4 alkyl), which provide thickening and/or gelation or stabilization means for fluid organic compds. or compns. containing them, are prepared. Thus, cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetri(carboxylic acid) was dissolved in CHCl₃, treated with SOCl₂, stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and concentrated, and then condensed

with hexylamine in the presence of Et₃N in CH₂Cl₂ under heating to give the title compound (II). II (3 mg) was added to 1 cm³ pyridine, heated to 100°, and cooled to give a gel.

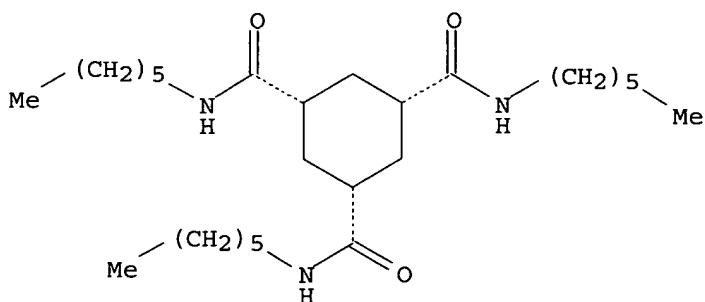
IT 189299-28-3P 189299-29-4P 189299-30-7P
189301-40-4P 215231-39-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of cyclohexanetricarboxamide derivs. as thickening and/or gelation agents)

RN 189299-28-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trihexyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

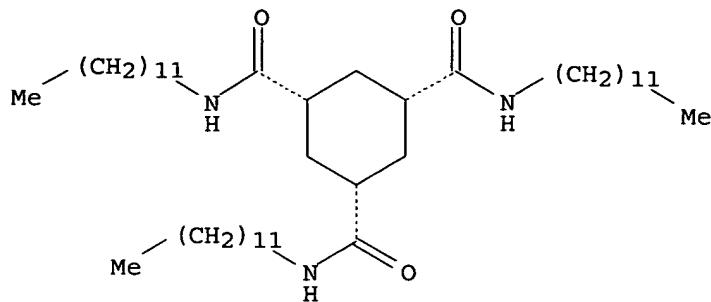
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-29-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

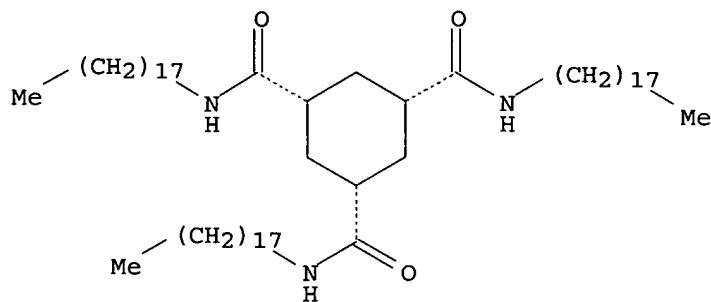
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-triocadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

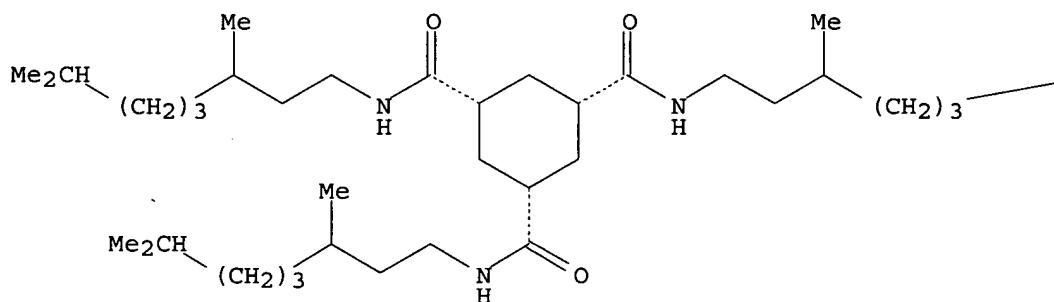


RN 189301-40-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

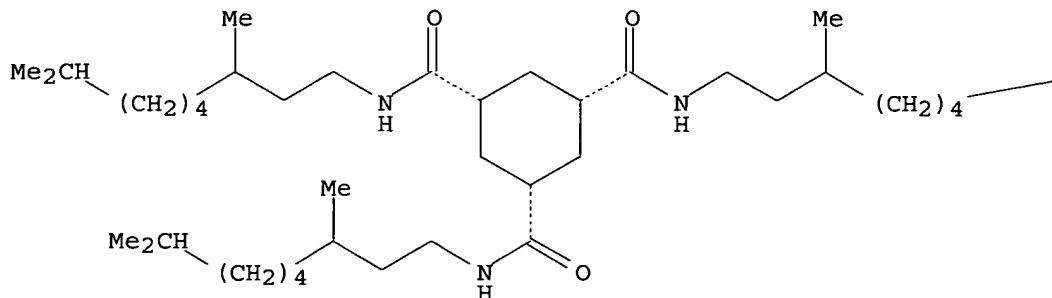
—CHMe₂

RN 215231-39-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,8-dimethylnonyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

 ---CHMe_2

L24 ANSWER 37 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:512440 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:221032

TITLE: Cosmetic, pharmaceutical, or food compositions containing cyclohexanetricarboxamides as thickening agents

INVENTOR(S): Hide, Kenji; Kawaue, Atsushi; Shirai, Hirofusa; Iyanagi, Koichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

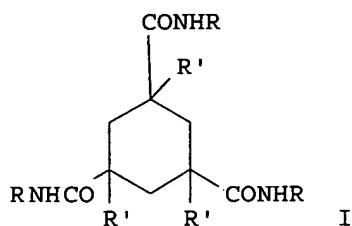
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10212213	A2	19980811	JP 1997-29602	19970129
JP 3501612	B2	20040302		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-29602	19970129
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	129:221032		
GI				



AB Title compns. contain cyclohexanetricarboxamides I ($R = C_{4-20}$ alkyl; $R' = H, C_{1-4}$ alkyl) as thickening or gelation agents. The compns. are stable at high temperature (.apprx.40°). A foundation was prepared from glyceryl triisooctanate 10, jojoba oil 10, dimethicone 10, carnauba wax 10, cis-I ($R = hexyl, R' = H$) (preparation given) 1, mica 19, talc 10, TiO₂ 10, yellow iron oxide 5, red iron oxide 2, and nylon powder 13 parts.

IT 189299-28-3P 189299-29-4P 189299-30-7P

189301-40-4P 212268-42-3P 212268-43-4P

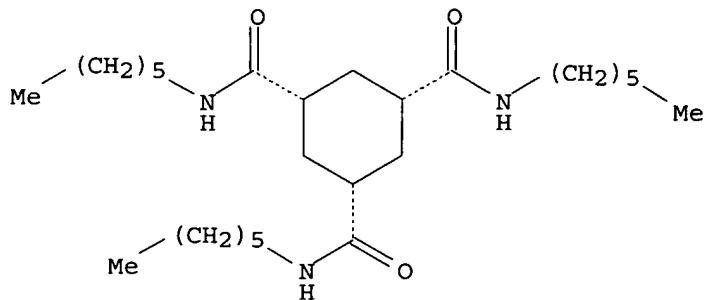
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(cyclohexanetricarboxamides as thickening or gelation agents for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods)

RN 189299-28-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trihexyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

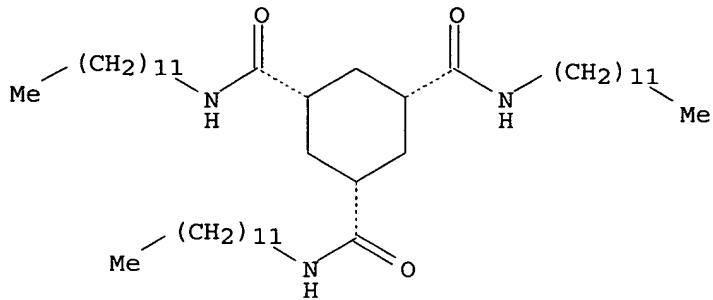
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-29-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

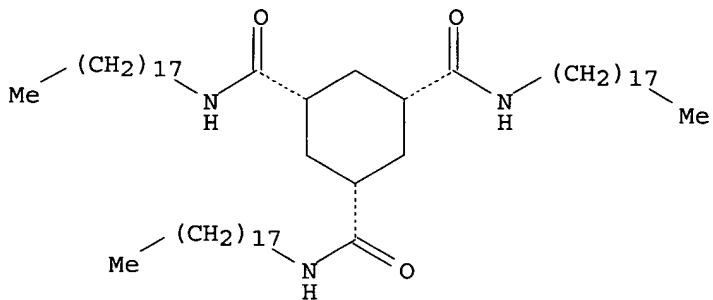
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

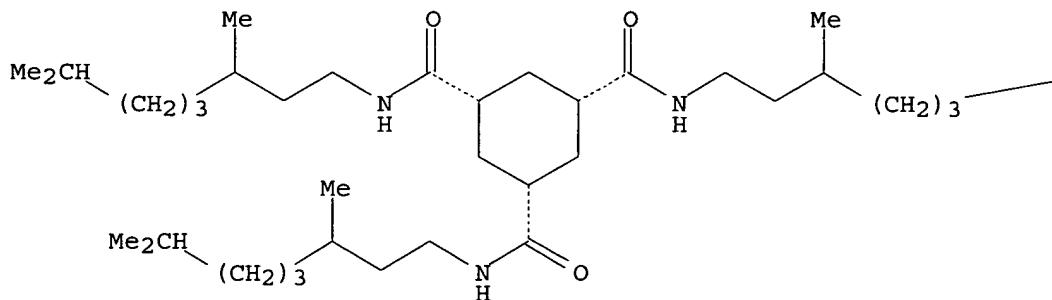


RN 189301-40-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



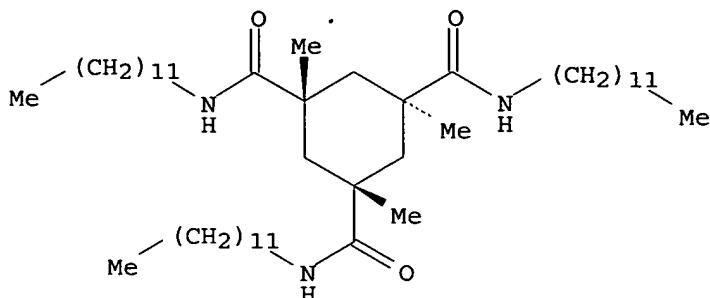
PAGE 1-B

—CHMe₂

RN 212268-42-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-1,3,5-trimethyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

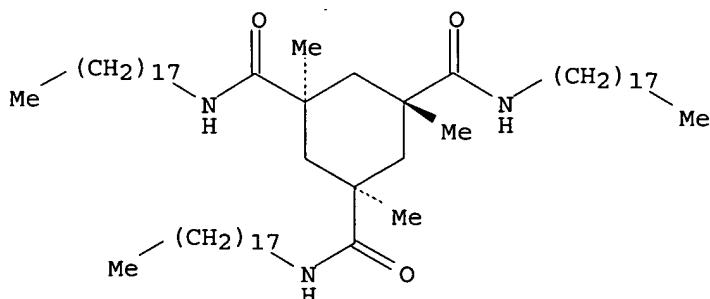
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 212268-43-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, 1,3,5-trimethyl-N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 38 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:496607 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:245455

TITLE: Incorporation of Achiral Peptoid-Based Trimeric Sequences into Collagen Mimetics

AUTHOR(S): Jefferson, Elizabeth A.; Locardi, Elsa; Goodman, Murray

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1998), 120(30), 7420-7428

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB This report represents initial studies of collagen mimetics with achiral peptoid-based trimeric sequences. The incorporation of achiral units into collagen-like structures is of considerable interest for the structural simplification of collagen-like biomaterials. The achiral unit Gly-Nleu-Nleu (Nleu = N-isobutylglycine) was positioned between

Gly-Pro-Hyp trimeric repeats in collagen-like structures in order to examine the effect of an achiral block on triple helicity. A series of single chain structures, Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)_n-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂ (n = 1-3), and a template-assembled structure, KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)2-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)2-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)2-NH₂]₃ (KTA = cis,cis-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid), were investigated. Biophys. studies were carried out in both H₂O and ethylene glycol (EG)/H₂O (2:1, volume/volume) solvents, using CD and optical rotation measurements. Highly cooperative melting curves from optical rotation detns. were obtained for Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)_n-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂ (n = 2, 3) and KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)2-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)2-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)2-NH₂]₃, revealing that the achiral trimer can participate in triple helical structures. These results were also supported by CD spectroscopy. For the mols. Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)3-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-NH₂ and KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)2-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)2-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)2-NH₂]₃, the presence of collagen-like structures was also supported by ¹H NMR spectroscopy in H₂O. For each structure, a distinct set of resonances, obtained at low temperature, disappeared once a thermal denaturation temperature was

reached. Furthermore, the anal. of NOE cross-peaks established the close packing of Pro, Hyp, and Nleu. The spatial proximity of Pro and Nleu residues and of Hyp and Nleu residues belonging to different chains was confirmed by mol. modeling of triple helical Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-(Gly-Nleu-Nleu)3-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-NH₂.

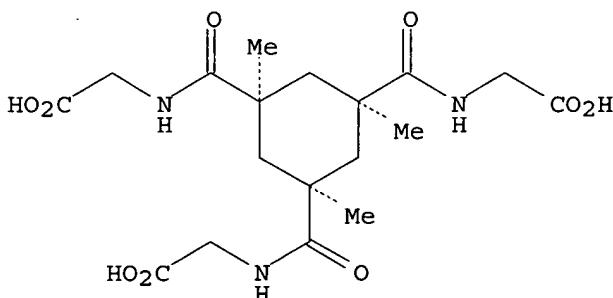
IT 183888-51-9

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(incorporation of achiral peptoid-based trimeric sequences into collagen mimetics)

RN 183888-51-9 HCPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 39 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:233900 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:149208

TITLE: The activated core approach to combinatorial chemistry: a selection of new core molecules

AUTHOR(S): Pryor, Kent E.; Shipps, W., Jr.; Skyler, David A.; Rebek, Julius, Jr.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology and Department of Chemistry, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SOURCE:

Tetrahedron (1998), 54(16), 4107-4124
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

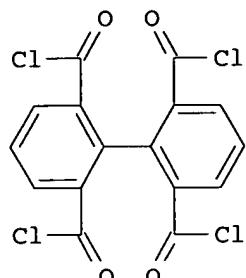
LANGUAGE:

English

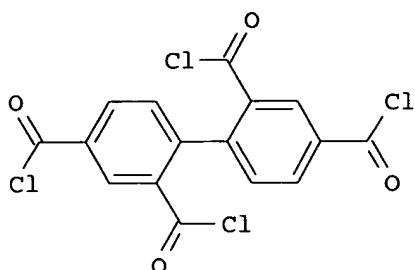
OTHER SOURCE(S) :

CASREACT 129:149208

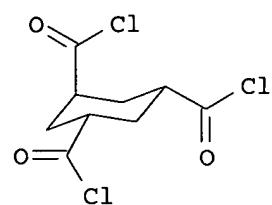
GI



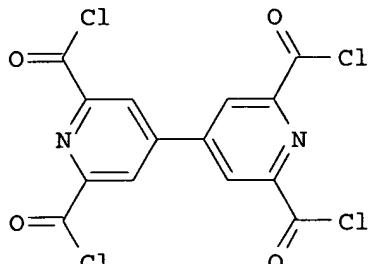
I



II



III



IV

AB Four new activated core mols. I-IV, suitable for use in solution-phase combinatorial organic chemical have been prepared. These mols. represent an attempt to further explore shape-space and increase the structural diversity of prepared libraries, as well as to incorporate recognition elements in the cores to increase the chances for interaction with biol. targets. Demonstrations of deconvolution strategies used to simplify complex libraries and build individual mol. species based on the cores are also provided.

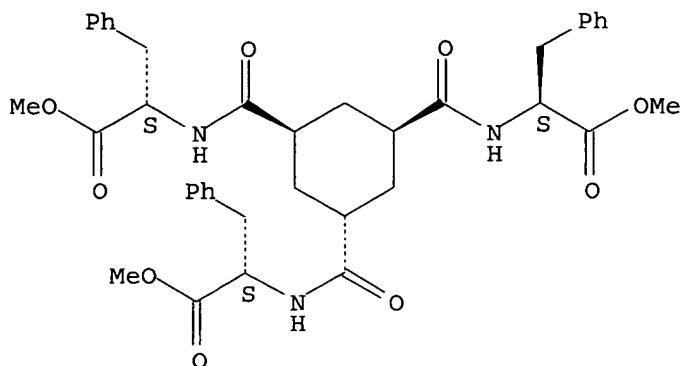
IT 206647-41-8P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of activated core mols. for preparation of combinatorial libraries)

RN 206647-41-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N,N',N''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 β)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltricarbonyl]tris-, trimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

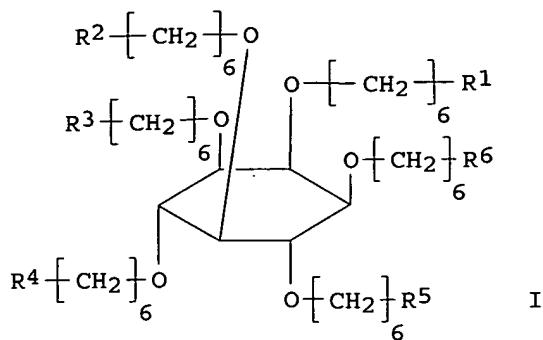


REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 40 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:31317 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:102343
 TITLE: Preparation and uses of saccharide-containing dendrimers with a cyclohexane-polyol or inositol core.
 Wiessler, Manfred; Gschrey, Markus; Von der Lieth, Willi; Mier, Walter
 INVENTOR(S):
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Stiftung des Offentlichen Rechts, Germany; Wiessler, Manfred; Gschrey, Markus; Von der Lieth, Willi; Mier, Walter
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9748711	A1	19971224	WO 1997-DE1278	19970618
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19624705	A1	19980108	DE 1996-19624705	19960620
EP 906325	A1	19990407	EP 1997-931626	19970618
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 2000513342	T2	20001010	JP 1998-502095	19970618
US 6417339	B1	20020709	US 1999-202843	19990308
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1996-19624705	A 19960620
			WO 1997-DE1278	W 19970618

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 128:102343
 GI



AB The invention relates to dendrimers comprising an initiator core with at least two functional groups and at least two saccharides. It also relates to the use thereof for various purposes e.g. as a catalyst in enantioselective synthesis, as a cellular adhesion inhibitor, as a carrier for medicinal agents or for purification of glycoproteins by affinity chromatog. Thus, 1,3,4,5,6-penta-O-benzyl-myoinositol was reacted with 1,6-dibromo-hexane, followed by deprotection and azidation, and coupled with 6-bromo-hexyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl- β -D-glucopyranoside, to give [(I); R1 = N3; R2-R6 = 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl- β -D-glucopyranoside]. Using I as a column-chromatog. packing, racemic thalidomide was resolved.

IT 200201-40-7P

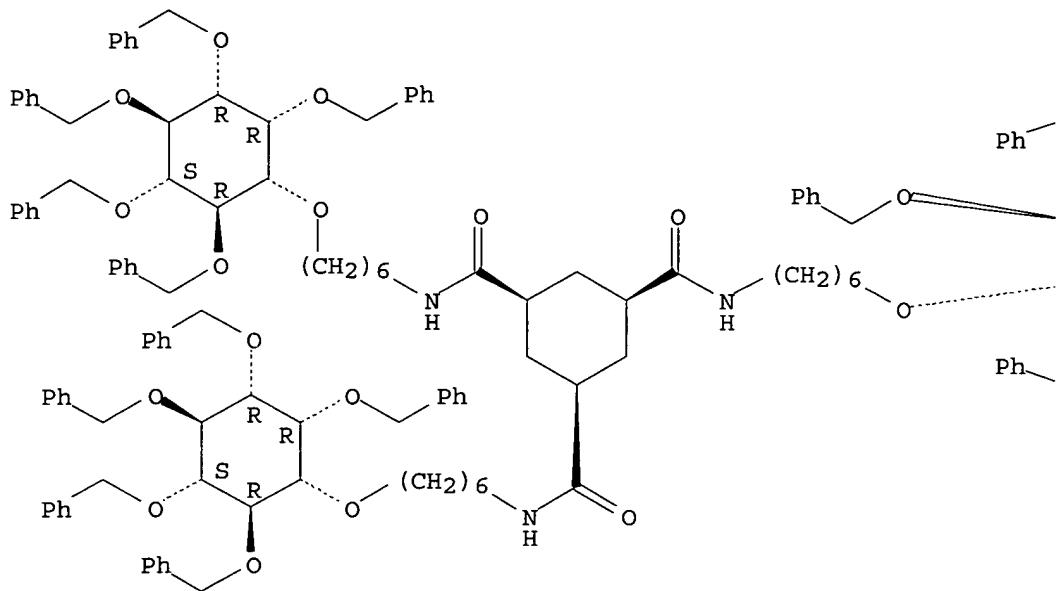
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and uses of saccharide containing dendrimers with a cyclohexane-polyol or inositol core)

RN 200201-40-7 HCAPLUS

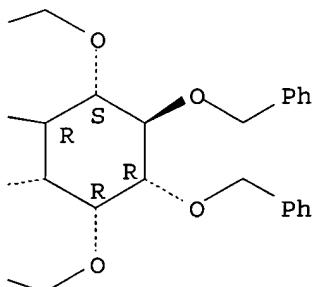
CN myo-Inositol, 3,3',3''-O-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tris(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediyil)]bis[1,2,4,5,6-pentakis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

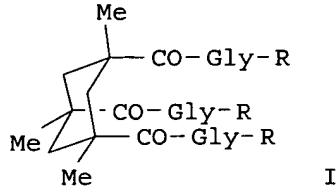


L24 ANSWER 41 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:457086 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:81794
 TITLE: Preparation of collagen-like peptoid residue-containing triple helical structures
 INVENTOR(S): Goodman, Murray; Taulane, Joseph P.; Feng, Yangbo;
 Melacini, Giuseppe
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9719106	A2	19970529	WO 1996-US18521	19961118
WO 9719106	A3	19970807		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6096710	A	20000801	US 1996-668380	19960621
CA 2237845	AA	19970529	CA 1996-2237845	19961118
AU 9710549	A1	19970611	AU 1997-10549	19961118
AU 716531	B2	20000224		
EP 861264	A2	19980902	EP 1996-941391	19961118
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000500497	T2	20000118	JP 1997-519839	19961118
US 6329506	B1	20011211	US 1999-388916	19990901
AU 750744	B2	20020725	AU 1999-65317	19991217
AU 9965317	A1	20000302		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1995-6894P	P 19951117
			US 1996-668380	A 19960621
			WO 1996-US18521	W 19961118

OTHER SOURCE(S) : MARPAT 127:81794
GI

AB Synthetic collagen derivs. in triple helical conformation and comprising amino acid chains of repeating trimers Gly-Xp-Pro, Gly-Pro-Yp, Gly-Pro-Hyp, and Gly-Pro-Pro [Xp, Yp = N-substituted glycine (peptoid) residue] of highly populated collagen sequences are claimed. The invention includes methods of preparing synthetic collagen structures having the triple helix conformation present in collagen from collagen-type polypeptides and poly(peptide-peptoid residue) chains by means of a helix-inducing template such as cis,cis-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxylic acid (Kemp's triacid) and 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid. Thus, tripeptide sequence Boc-Gly-Pro-Hyp(CH2Ph)-MBHA resin was prepared, deprotected with 30% CF3CO2H in CH2Cl2, and coupled with Kemp triacid derivative I (R = OH) in the presence of HOBT and diisopropylcarbodiimide, followed by resin cleavage and deprotection to give 56% collagen-like structure I (R = Gly-Pro-Hyp-NH2).

IT 183888-50-8P 183888-51-9P 191537-47-0P
191537-48-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

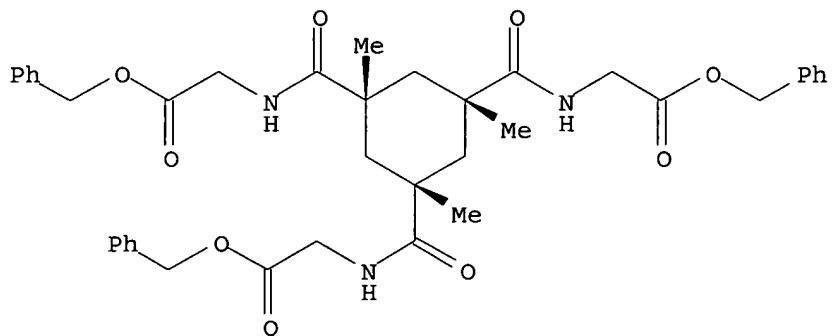
(Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of collagen-like peptoid residue-containing triple helical structures)

RN 183888-50-8 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris-, tris(phenylmethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

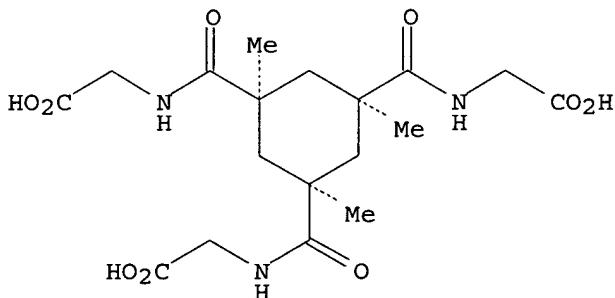
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 183888-51-9 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

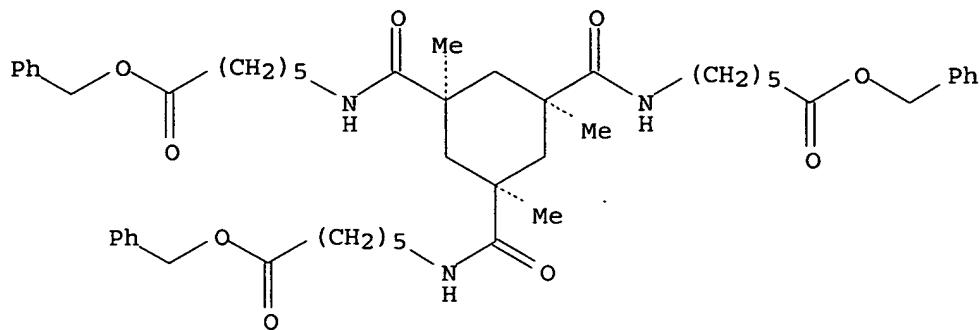
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 191537-47-0 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 6,6',6'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino)]tris-, tris(phenylmethyl) ester, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

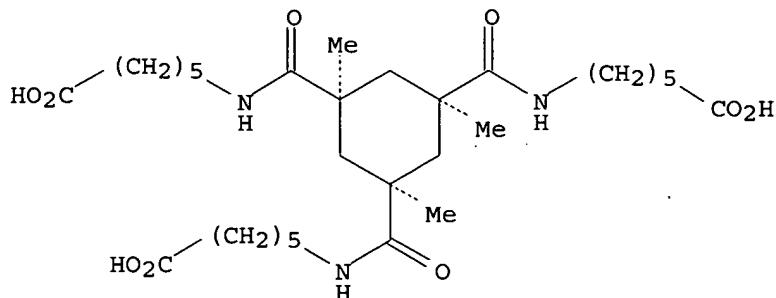
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 191537-48-1 HCPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 6,6',6''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino)]tris-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



IT 176839-96-6P 183888-57-5P 186031-88-9P

186031-89-0P 191537-50-5P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

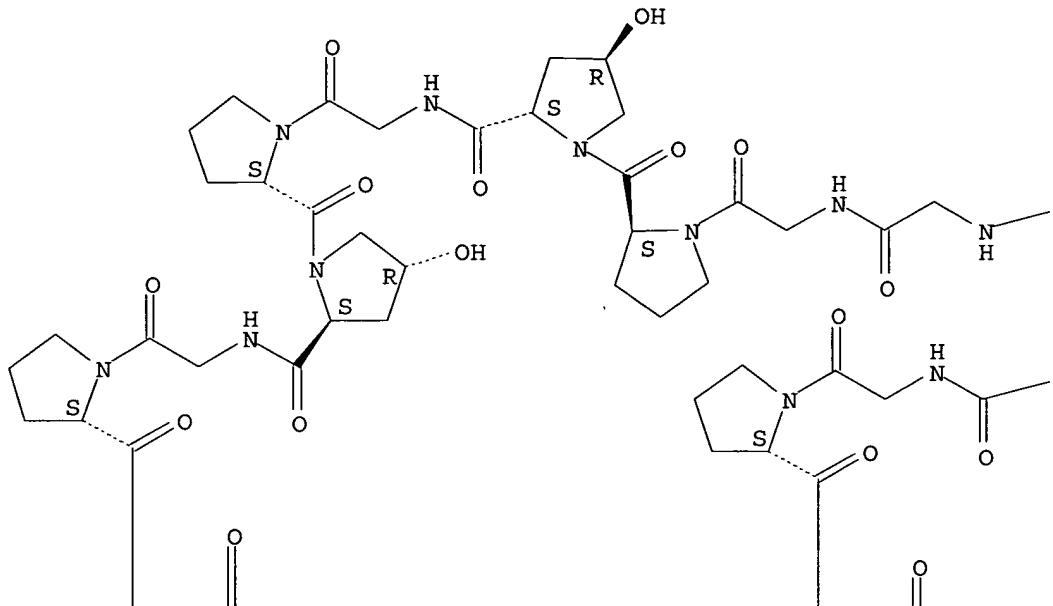
(preparation of collagen-like peptoid residue-containing triple helical structures)

RN 176839-96-6 HCPLUS

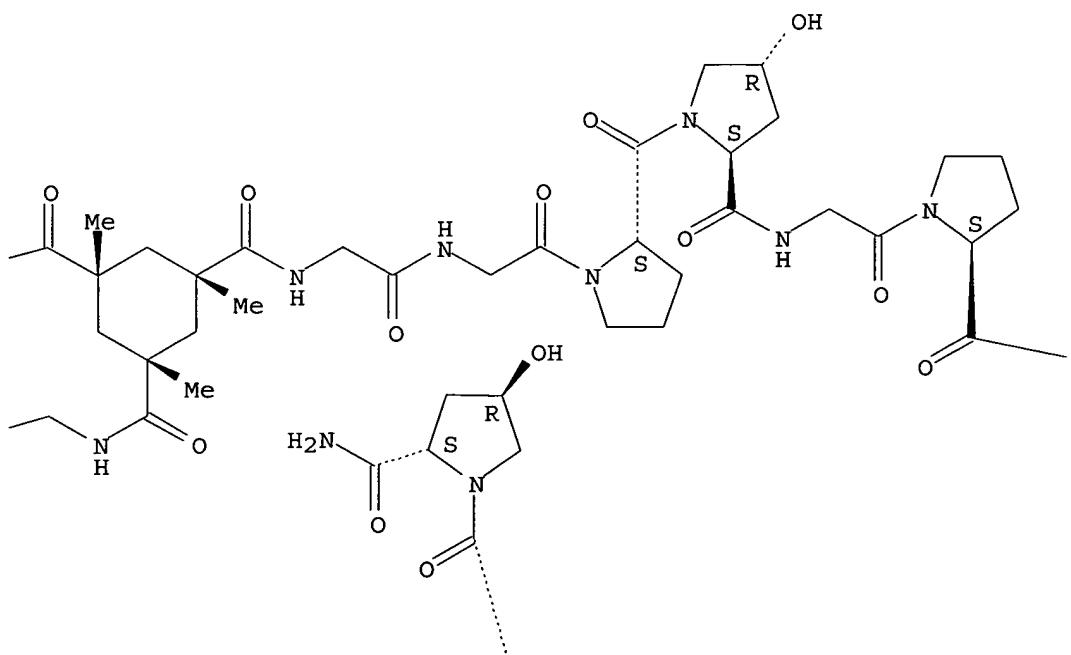
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

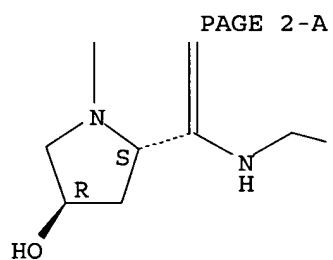
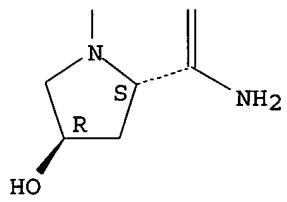
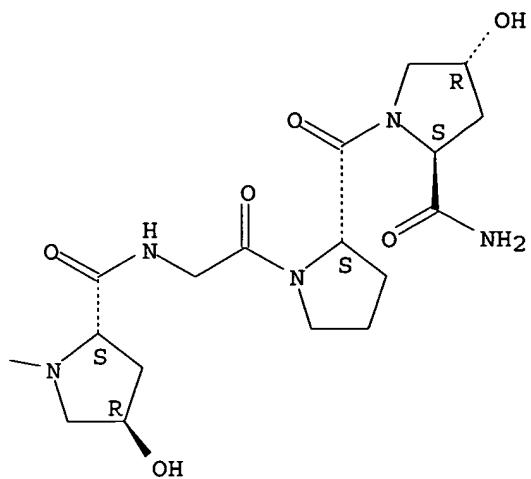
PAGE 1-A



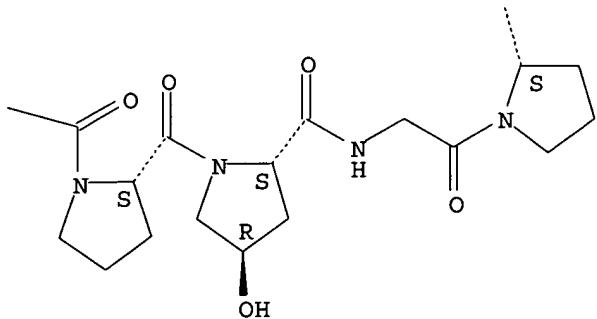
PAGE 1-B



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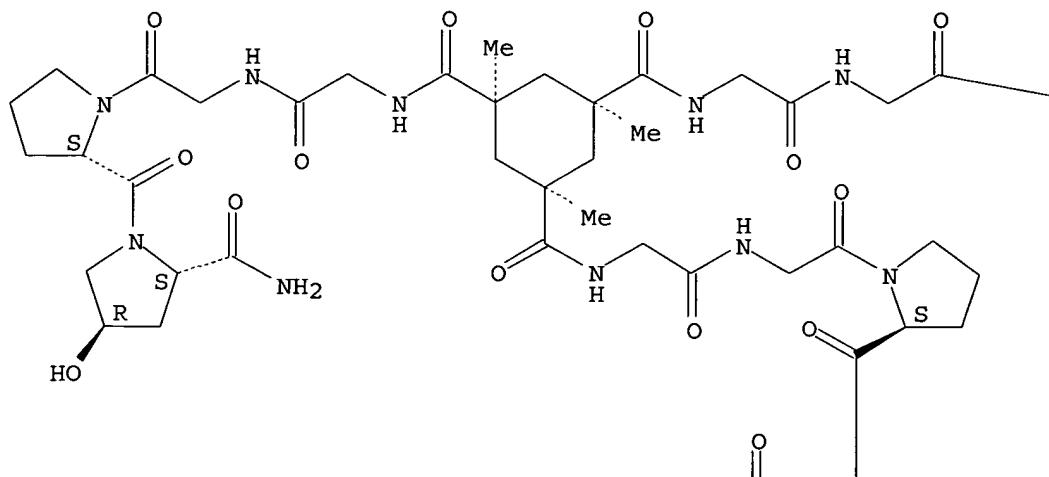
PAGE 2-B



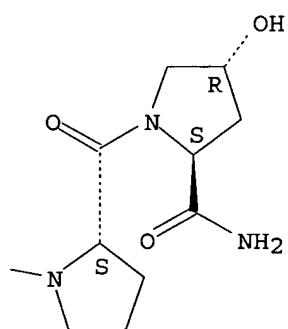
RN 183888-57-5 HCPLUS
 CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy-, (4R,4'R,4''R) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

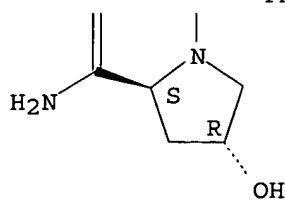
PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 2-A



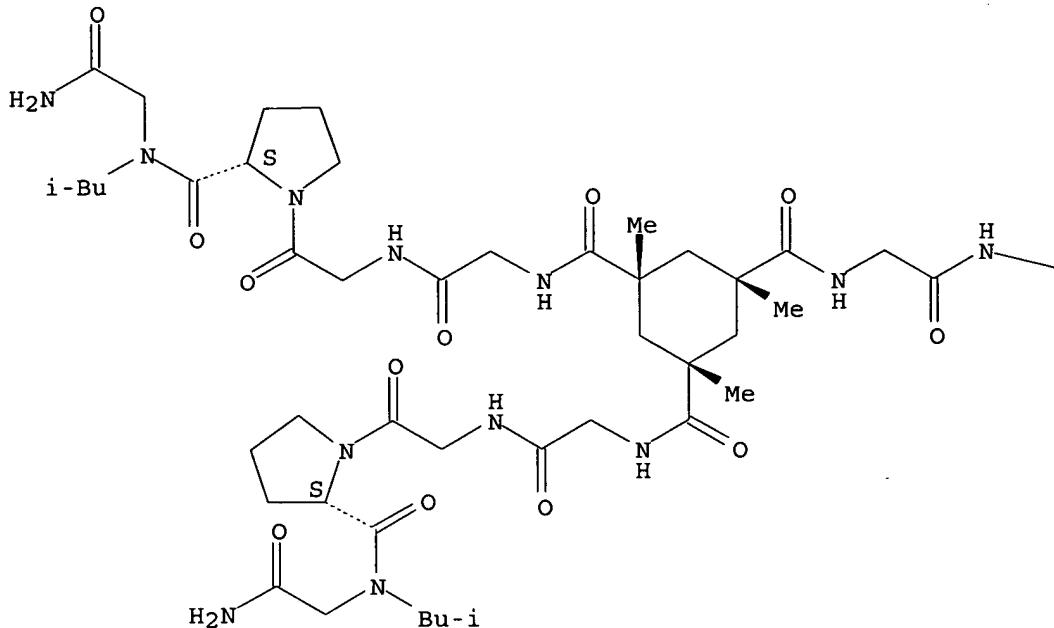
RN 186031-88-9 HCPLUS

CN Glycinamide, 1,1',1''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N2-(2-

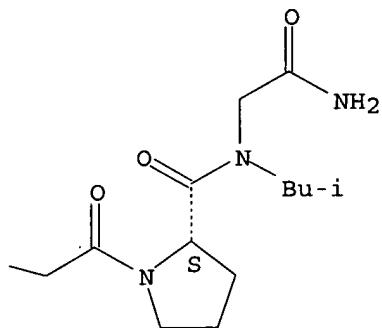
methylpropyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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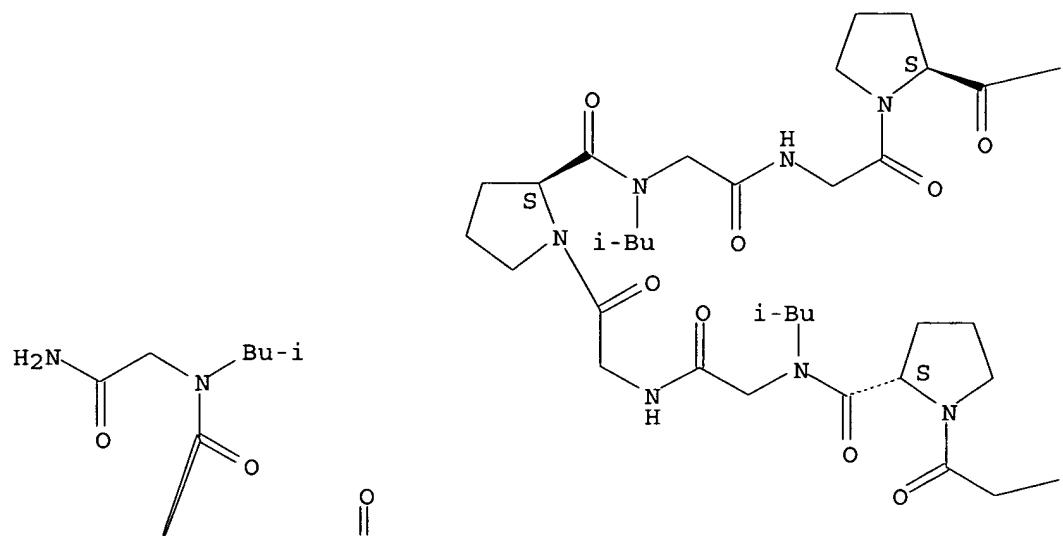
RN 186031-89-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N2-(2-methylpropyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]

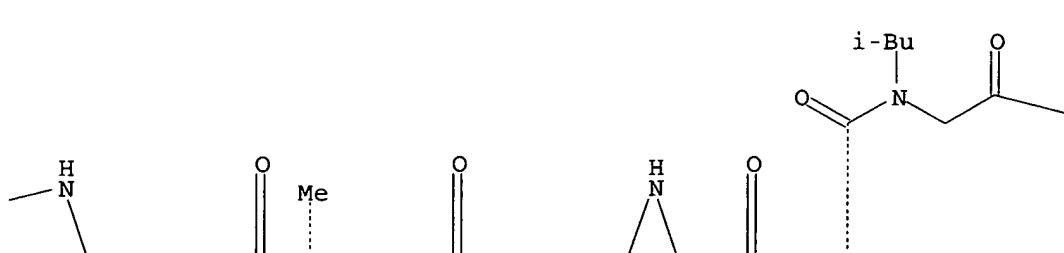
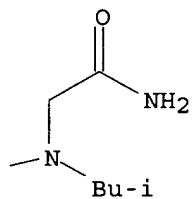
Absolute stereochemistry.

Pryor 09_666463

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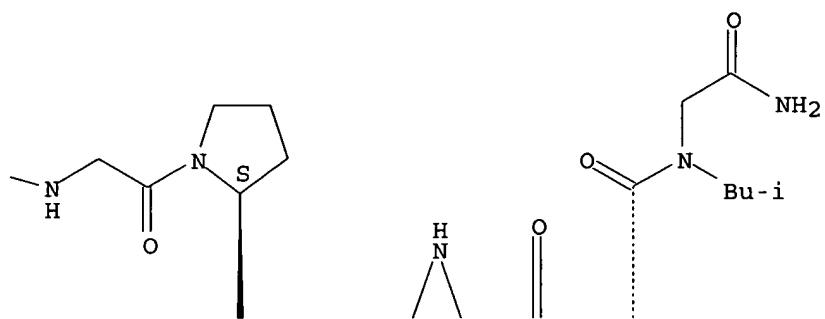


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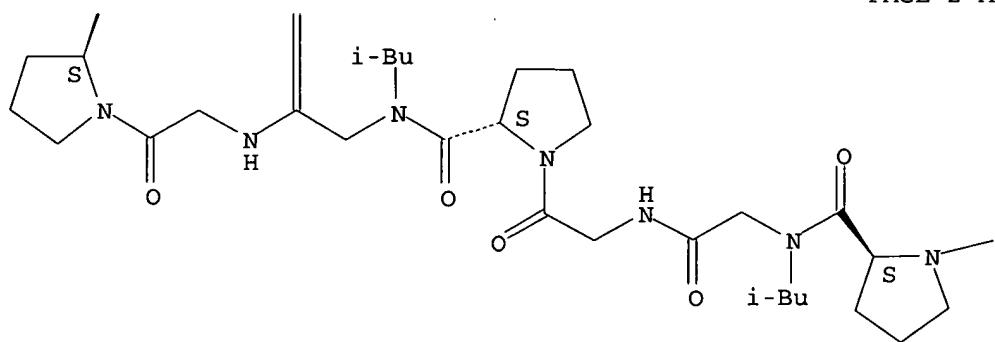


Pryor 09_666463

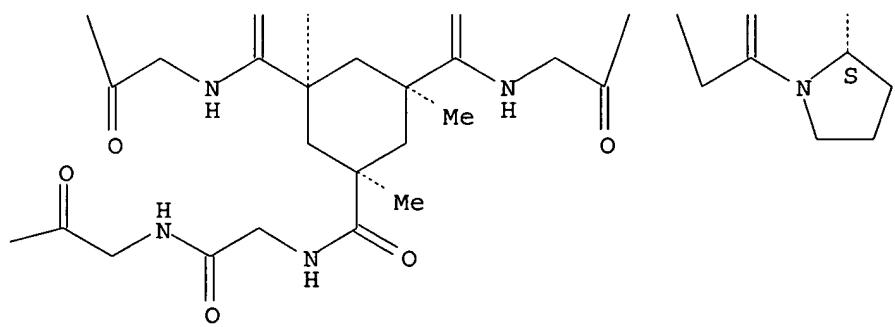
PAGE 1-C



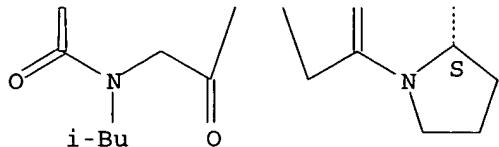
PAGE 2-A



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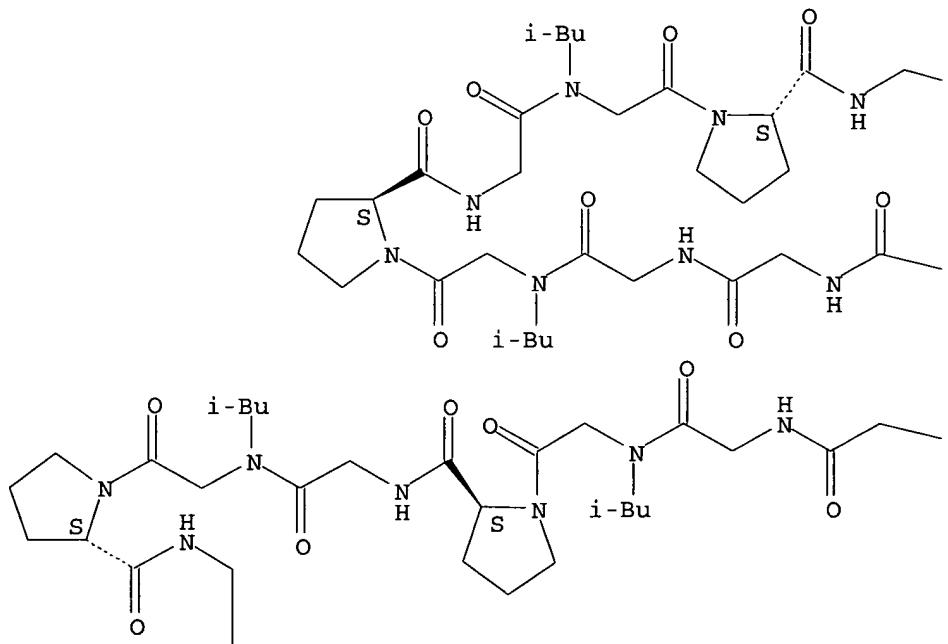


RN 191537-50-5 HCPLUS

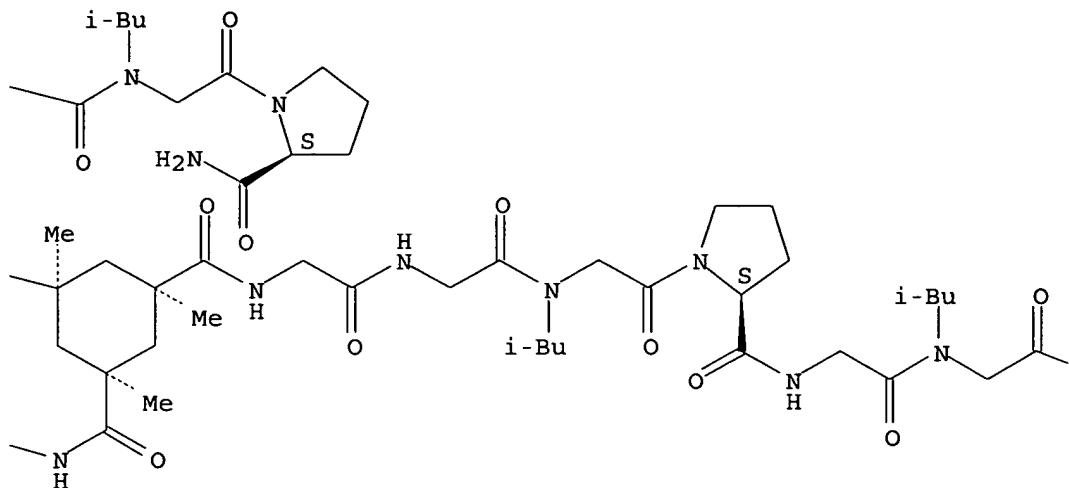
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

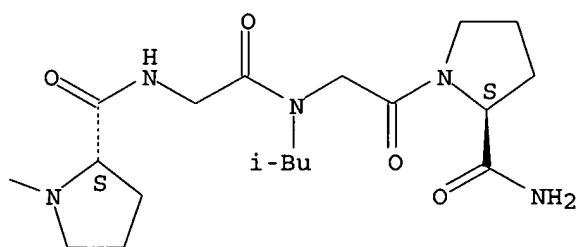
PAGE 1-A



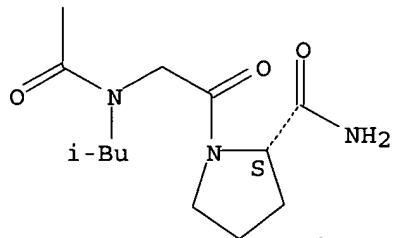
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:77487
 TITLE: Collagen-Based Structures Containing the Peptoid Residue N-Isobutylglycine (Nleu): Conformational Analysis of Gly-Nleu-Pro Sequences by ^1H -NMR and Molecular Modeling
 AUTHOR(S): Melacini, Giuseppe; Feng, Yangbo; Goodman, Murray
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA
 SOURCE: Biochemistry (1997), 36(29), 8725-8732
 CODEN: BICBHW; ISSN: 0006-2960
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

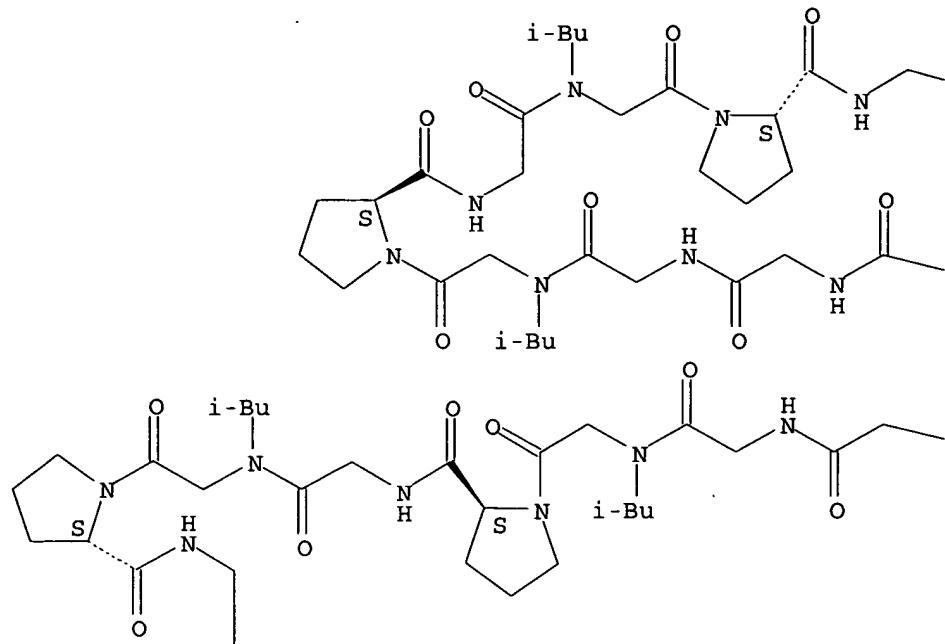
AB Mol. modeling and ^1H -NMR were employed to study the structure and stability of collagen-like triple helices composed of Gly-Nleu-Pro repeats. The compds. studied include the acetyl analogs Ac-(Gly-Nleu-Pro) n -NH₂ (where n = 1, 3, 6, and 10) and the KTA conjugates KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Nleu-Pro) n -NH₂]₃ (where n = 3 and 6 and KTA denotes the Kemp triacid). The presence of collagen-like assembled structures is supported by a consistent set of exptl. observations, which include the appearance of a distinct set of resonances, low hydrogen-exchange rates for Gly NH, cooperative melting transition, and observation of several interchain NOEs. Using ^1H -NMR, the triple helicity was monitored as a function of chain length, template, and temperature. These studies show that

(Gly-Nleu-Pro) n sequences have a somewhat higher triple-helical propensity than (Gly-Pro-Nleu) n sequences. In addition, our investigations have shown that unlike the triple helices composed of Gly-Pro-Nleu repeats those composed of Gly-Nleu-Pro repeats can access conformations in which the Nleu side chains are arrayed between Pro residues belonging to different triple-helix cross sections. These structural features may serve as a basis for free energy computations and for the study of higher-order structures such as collagen-like fibrils containing peptoid moieties.

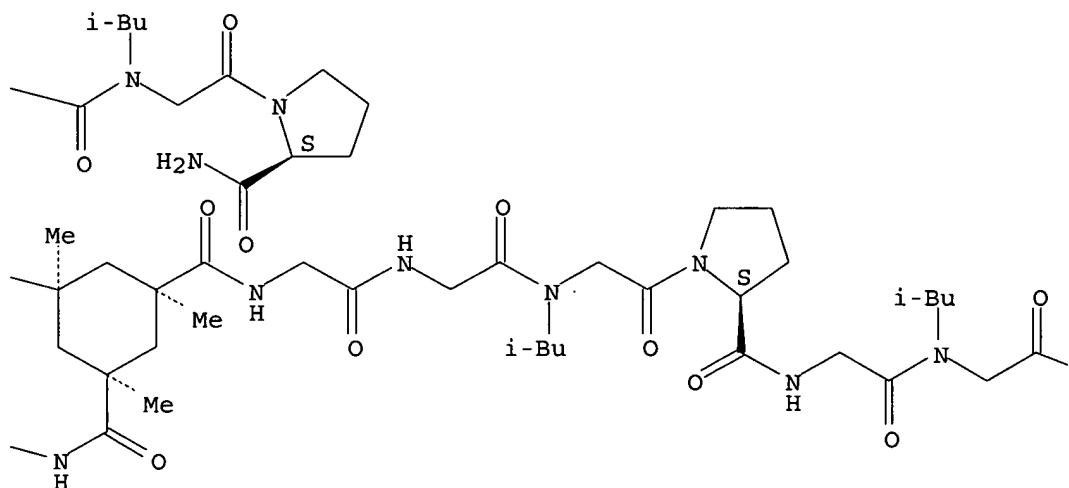
IT 191537-50-5
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (conformational anal. of collagen-based Gly-Nleu-Pro sequences containing the peptoid residue N-isobutylglycine (Nleu) by ^1H -NMR and mol. modeling)
 RN 191537-50-5 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

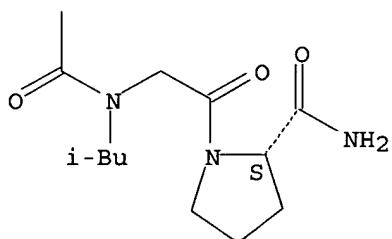
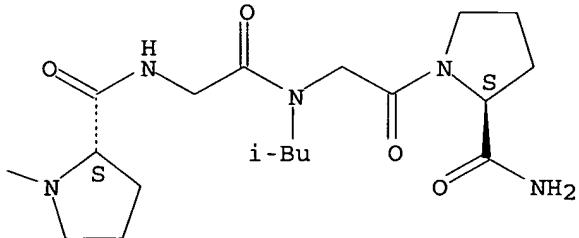
Absolute stereochemistry.

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L24 ANSWER 43 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:425132 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:77486

TITLE: Collagen-Based Structures Containing the Peptoid Residue N-Isobutylglycine (Nleu): Synthesis and Biophysical Studies of Gly-Nleu-Pro Sequences by Circular Dichroism and Optical Rotation

AUTHOR(S): Feng, Yangbo; Melacini, Giuseppe; Goodman, Murray

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA

SOURCE: Biochemistry (1997), 36(29), 8716-8724

CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Single-chain peptide-peptoid structures, Ac-(Gly-Nleu-Pro)n-NH2 ($n = 3, 6$, and 10) and (Gly-Nleu-Pro)n-NH2 ($n = 1$ and 9), and template-assembled collagen analogs, KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Nleu-Pro)n-NH2]3 ($n = 3$ and 6 ; KTA represents cis,cis-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid, also known as the Kemp triacid; Nleu denotes N-isobutylglycine), were prepared by solid-phase peptide synthesis methods. Biophys. studies using CD and optical rotation measurements show that these collagen analogs form triple-helical conformations when the chain is longer than a critical length. Unlike collagen-based structures composed of Gly-Pro-Hyp and Gly-Pro-Nleu

sequences, results reveal that the presence of a pos. CD peak between 220 and 225 nm is indicative of triple-helical conformations for these collagen-based structures composed of Gly-Nleu-Pro sequences. Results also indicate that the Gly-Nleu-Pro sequence possesses a higher triple-helical propensity than the Gly-Pro-Nleu sequence as demonstrated by the higher melting temps., the faster triple-helix folding, and the lower min. concentration necessary to detect triple-helicity for the single-chain structures. Therefore, we conclude that the Nleu residue in the second position of the trimeric repeat is more effective in inducing triple-helix formation than Pro in the same position.

IT 191537-50-5P

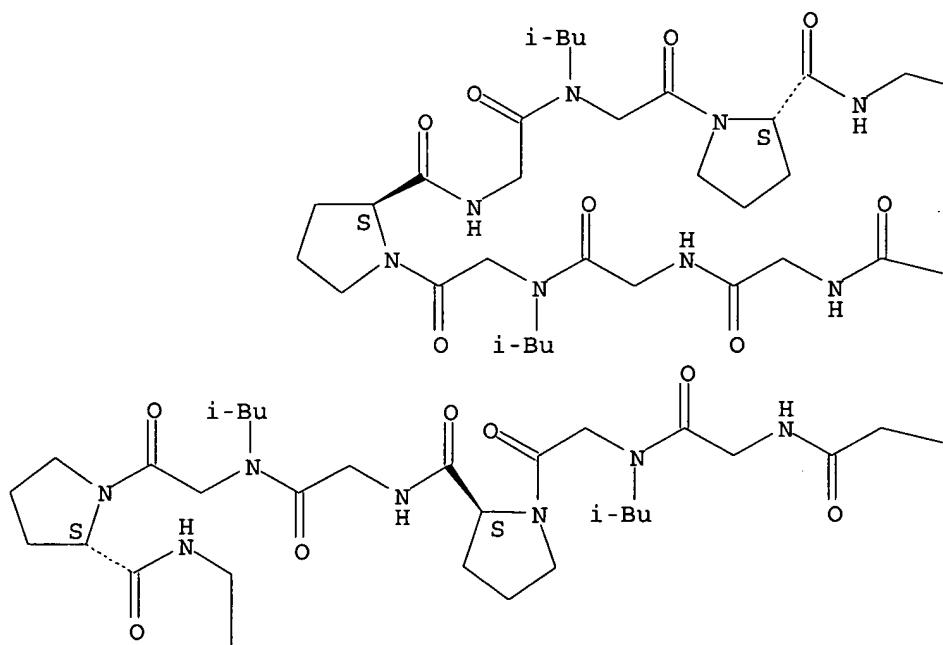
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (synthesis and triple-helical propensities of collagen-based structures containing the peptoid residue N-isobutylglycine (Nleu) in Gly-Nleu-Pro sequences)

RN 191537-50-5 HCPLUS

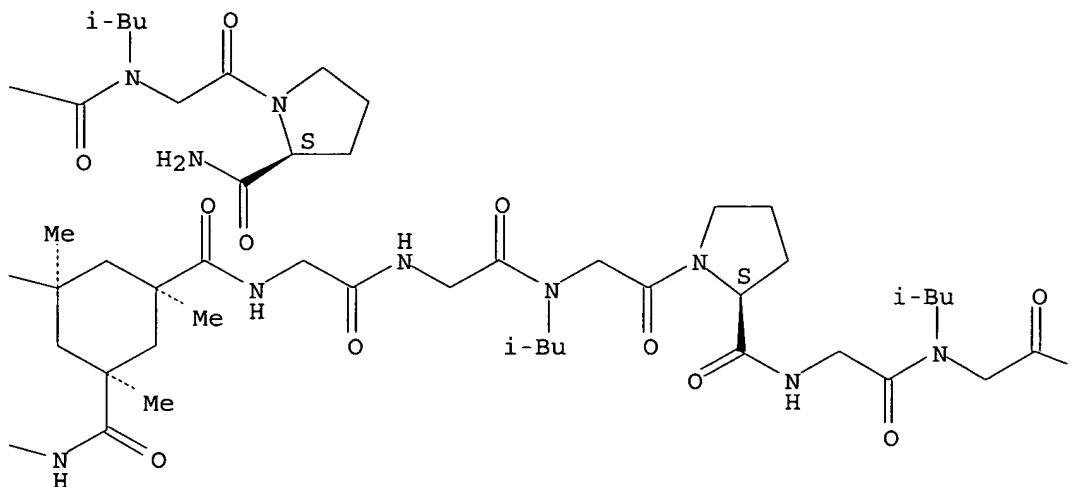
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl-L-prolylglycyl-N-(2-methylpropyl)glycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

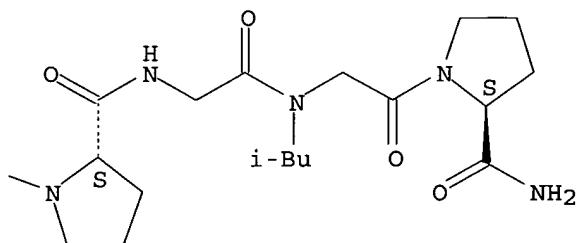
PAGE 1-A



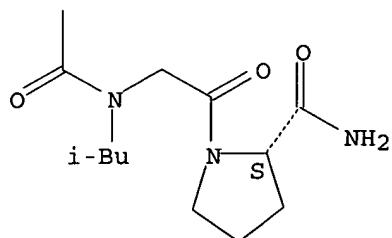
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:309200
 TITLE: Small molecular gelling agents to harden organic liquids: trialkyl cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamides
 AUTHOR(S): Hanabusa, Kenji; Kawakami, Atsushi; Kimura, Mutsumi;
 Shirai, Hirofusa
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Textile Science & Technology, Shinshu University, Ueda, 386, Japan
 SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (1997), (3), 191-192
 CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
 PUBLISHER: Nippon Kagakkai
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Trialkyl cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamides were able to cause phys. gelation in organic liqs. to afford completely transparent organogel. The main driving force for gelation was intermol. hydrogen bonding between amides and van der Waals interaction among hydrophobic alkyl chains.

IT 189299-28-3 189299-29-4 189299-30-7

189301-40-4

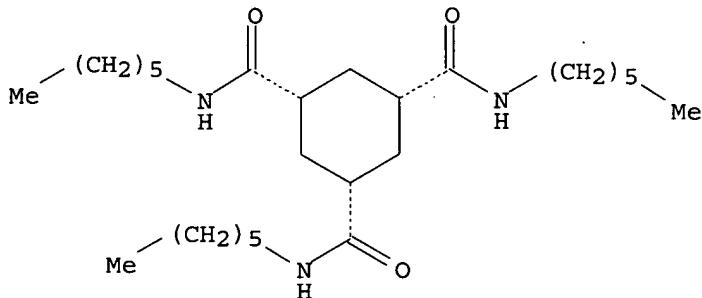
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);
 PROC (Process)

(phys. gelation of trialkyl cis-1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamides in organic liqs.)

RN 189299-28-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trihexyl-,
 (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

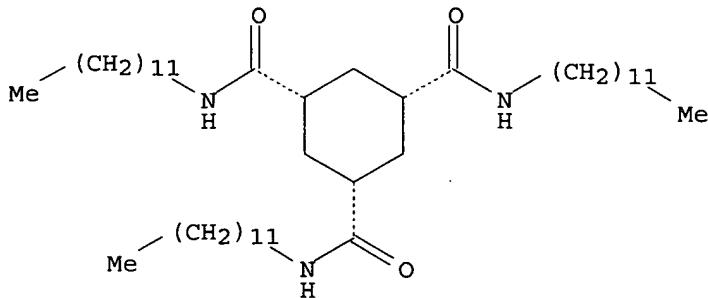
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-29-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tridodecyl-,
 (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

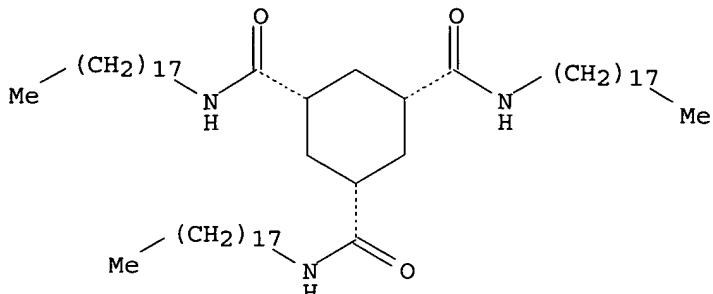
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 189299-30-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-trioctadecyl-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

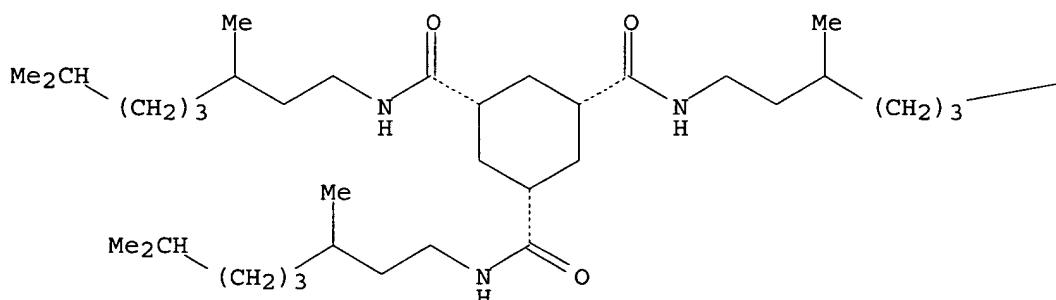


RN 189301-40-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(3,7-dimethyloctyl)-,
(1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - [partial] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

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— CHMe2

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 45 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:143376 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:222195

TITLE: Model molecules for the active center of alcohol dehydrogenases-An FT-IR study

AUTHOR(S): Brzezinski, Bogumil; Urjasz, Hanna; Zundel, Georg;
Bartl, FranzCORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznan, 60 780, Pol.

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications

(1997), 231(2), 473-476
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

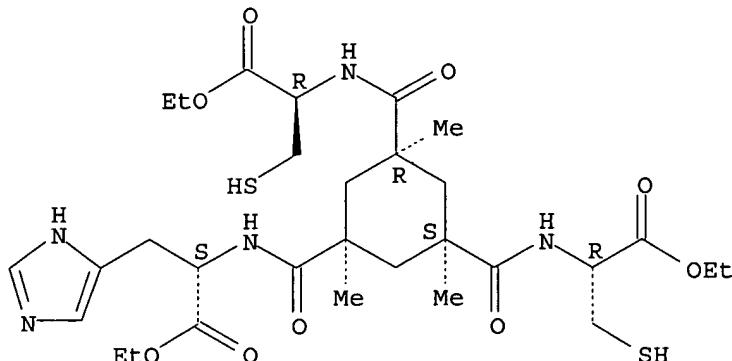
PUBLISHER: Academic
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB We synthesized a triamide of Kemp's acid with two cysteine groups and one histidine group (compound 1), and a triamide of 1,3,5-pentane tricarboxylic acid with tyrosine, histidine, and arginine mols. (compound 2). From compound 1 we obtained the hydrated Zn²⁺ complex, compound 3. The FT-IR spectra of various complexes of compds. 1-3 with NAD⁺ show no IR continua and hence, no hydrogen-bonded chains with proton polarizability are present. In the case of the complex (compds. 2 and 3 and NAD⁺) an intense continuum demonstrates that a hydrogen-bonded chain is formed with large proton polarizability due to collective proton motion. This proton pathway is discussed. The O atom of the nicotinamide group of NAD⁺ is a strong hydrogen bond acceptor. This result is discussed with regard to the catalytic mechanism.

IT 188351-53-3P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (model mols. for the active center of alc. dehydrogenases-an FT-IR study)

RN 188351-53-3 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Histidine, N-[[[(1R,3R,5S)-3,5-bis[[[(1R)-2-ethoxy-1-(mercaptomethyl)-2-oxoethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl]carbonyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 46 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:750209 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:118179
 TITLE: Collagen-based structures containing the peptoid residue N-isobutylglycine (NLeu): Synthesis and biophysical studies of Gly-Pro-NLeu sequences by circular dichroism, ultraviolet absorbance, and optical rotation
 AUTHOR(S): Feng, Yangbo; Melacini, Giuseppe; Taulane, Joseph P.; Goodman, Murray
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA
 SOURCE: Biopolymers (1996), 39(6), 859-872
 CODEN: BIPMAA; ISSN: 0006-3525
 PUBLISHER: Wiley

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A peptoid residue N-isobutylglycine (NLeu) was introduced as a proline surrogate in collagen-like triple helical structures. A series of single chain and template-assembled collagen-based peptide-peptoid structures composed of Gly-Pro-NLeu sequences were prepared by solid phase segment condensation methods. Both a synthetic route in solution and a solid phase method were employed to couple the KTA (*cis,cis*-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid, also known as the Kemp triacid) based template, KTA-(Gly-OH)₃ to peptide-peptoid chains. Biophys. studies using CD, UV, and optical rotation measurements demonstrated that these compds. form triple-helical structures when the chains are longer than critical lengths. Results from melting curve measurements indicated that the Gly-Pro-NLeu sequence is comparable to the Gly-Pro-Pro sequence in stabilizing a triple-helical conformation. The KTA-based template stabilized triple-helical structures as can be seen by the increased melting temps. as compared to equivalent single chain mols. In addition, the template reduced the min. chain length necessary to form a triple helix from six to only three trimer repeats.

IT 186031-88-9P 186031-89-0P

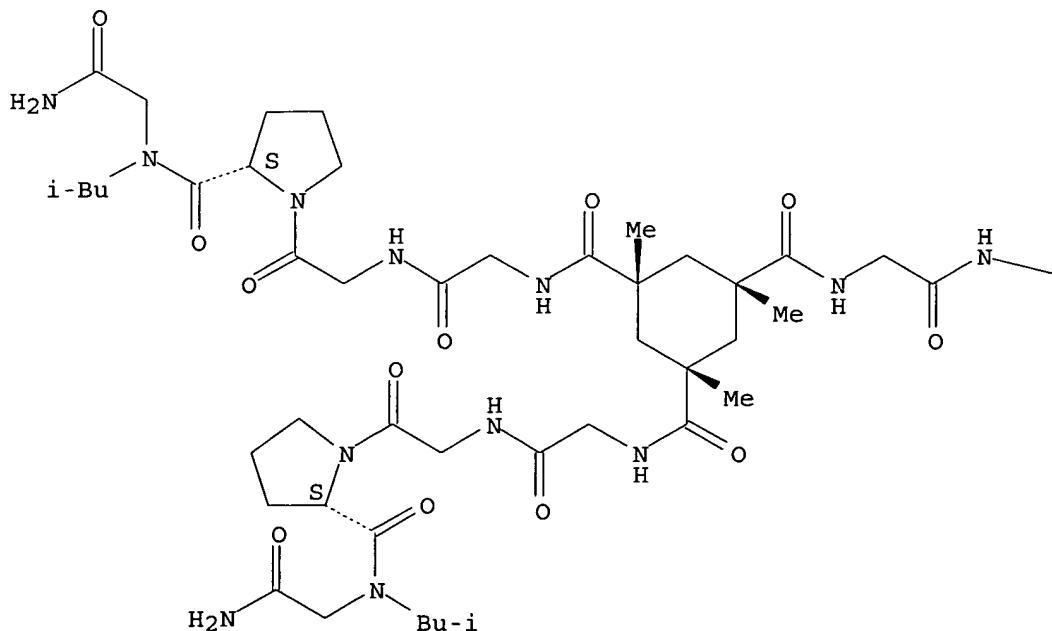
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation and biophys. properties of collagen-based structures containing isobutylglycine peptoid residues)

RN 186031-88-9 HCPLUS

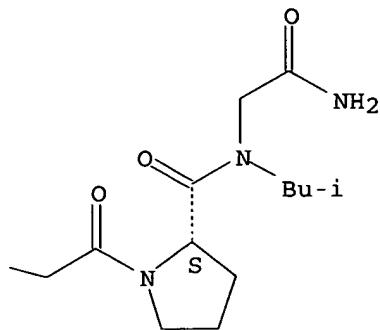
CN Glycinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N2-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

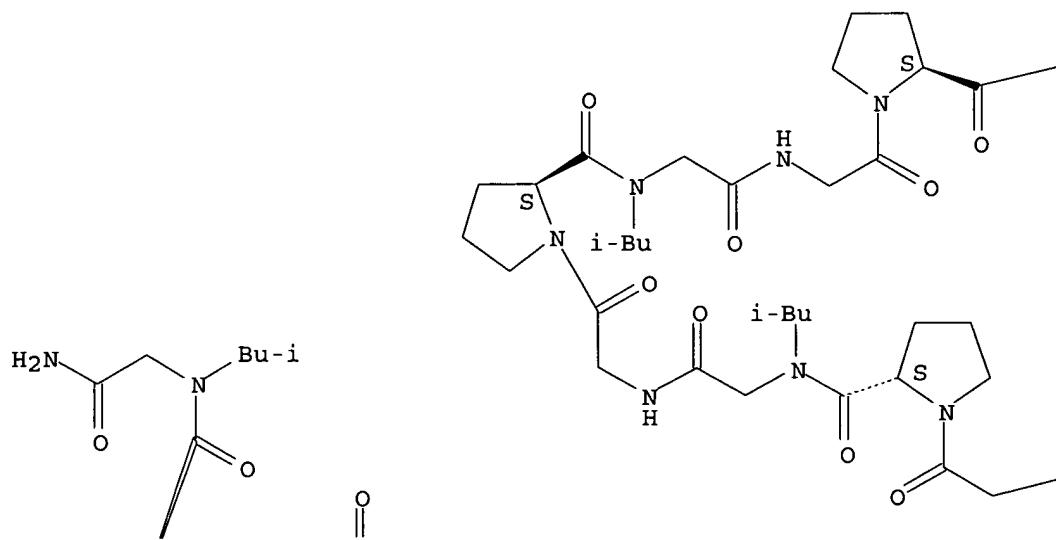


RN 186031-89-0 HCAPLUS

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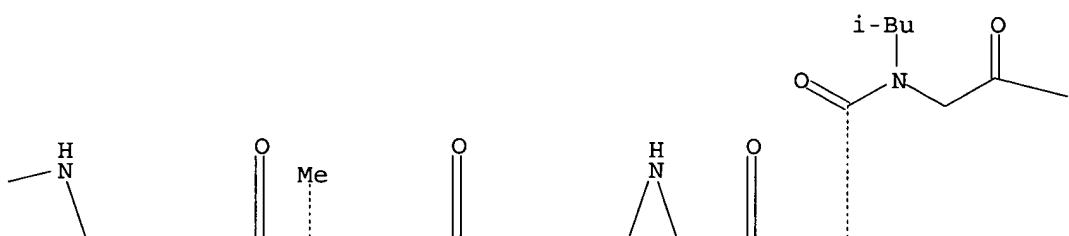
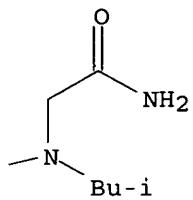
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

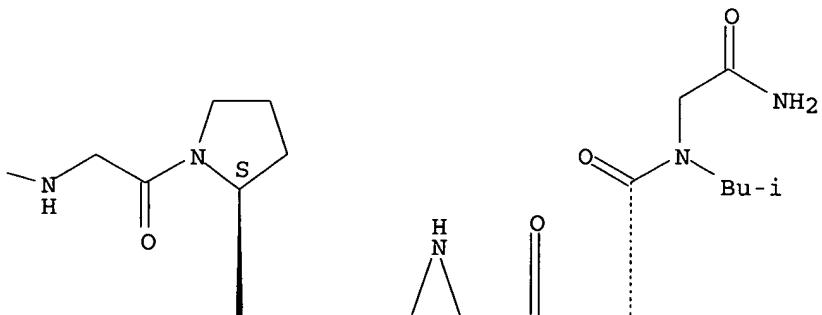


Pryor 09_666463

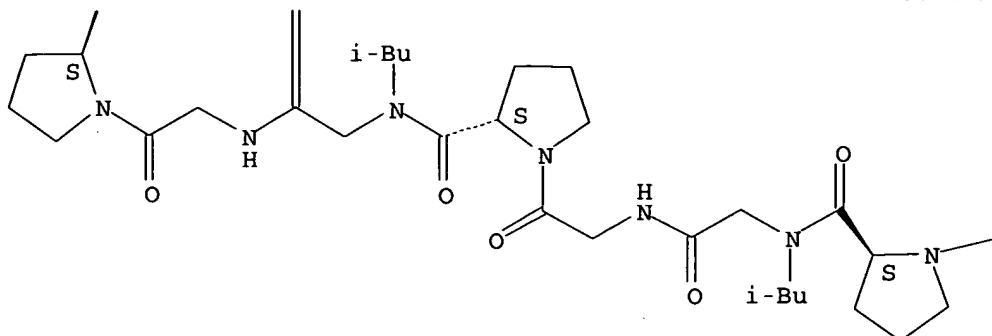
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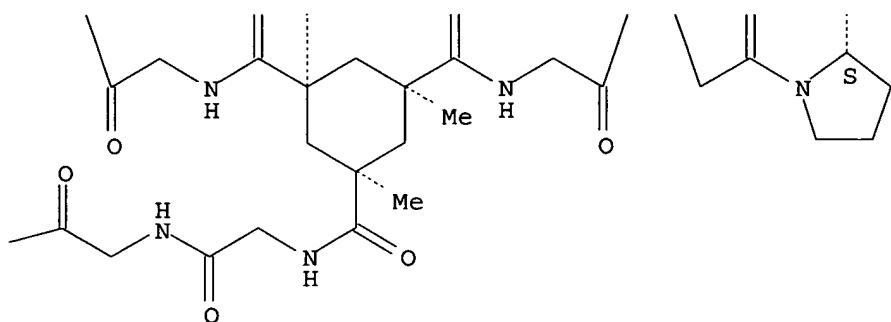
PAGE 1-C



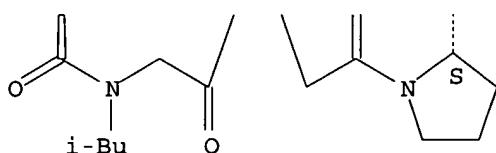
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C



REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 47 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:625561 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:15960

TITLE: Collagen-Based Structures Containing the Peptoid Residue N-Isobutylglycine (Nleu): Conformational Analysis of Gly-Pro-Nleu Sequences by ^1H NMR, CD, and Molecular Modeling

AUTHOR(S): Melacini, Giuseppe; Feng, Yangbo; Goodman, Murray

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996), 118(44), 10725-10732

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Mol. modeling, ¹H NMR, and CD were employed to study the structure and stability of collagen-like triple helices composed of Gly-Pro-Nleu repeats. The compds. studied include the acetyl analogs Ac-(Gly-Pro-Nleu)n-NH₂ (where n = 1, 6, 9) and the KTA conjugates KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Nleu)n-NH₂]3 (where n = 1, 3, 6, 9 and KTA denotes the Kemp triacid). The presence of collagen-like assembled structures was supported by a consistent set of exptl. observations, including the appearance of a distinct set of resonances, low hydrogen exchange rates for Gly NH, KTA signal splitting, cooperative melting transition, and anal. of NOESY cross peaks. In this regard, the concept of ensemble interchain NOEs was introduced and used to establish the close packing of Gly, Pro, and Nleu residues in triple helices composed of Gly-Pro-Nleu repeats. In addition, the ensemble interchain NOEs gave insight into the puckering of the Pro ring and the conformations accessible to the Nleu side chain. The effect of the KTA template on triple helicity was studied and shown to consist in a net gain in the free energy of triple-helix formation, as also seen for Gly-Pro-Hyp sequences. This free energy gain led to the induction of an assembled collagen-like structure in the KTA conjugate containing six Gly-Pro-Nleu repeats per chain and to an increase in thermal stability of the compound containing nine Gly-Pro-Nleu repeats per chain.

IT 184017-05-8 184017-06-9

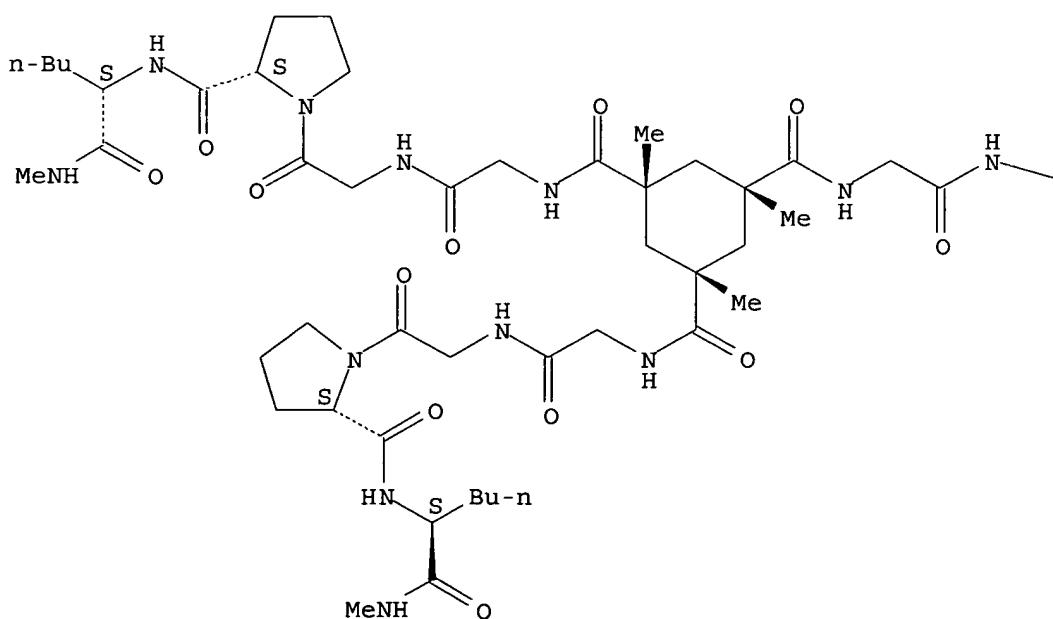
RL: PRP (Properties)
 (conformational anal. of collagen-like triple helices composed of Gly-Pro-Nleu repeats)

RN 184017-05-8 HCAPLUS

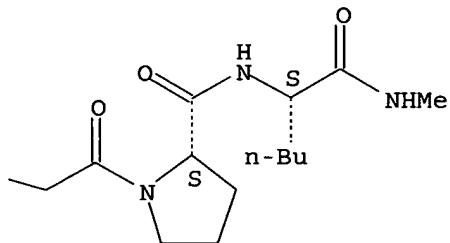
CN L-Norleucinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-methyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

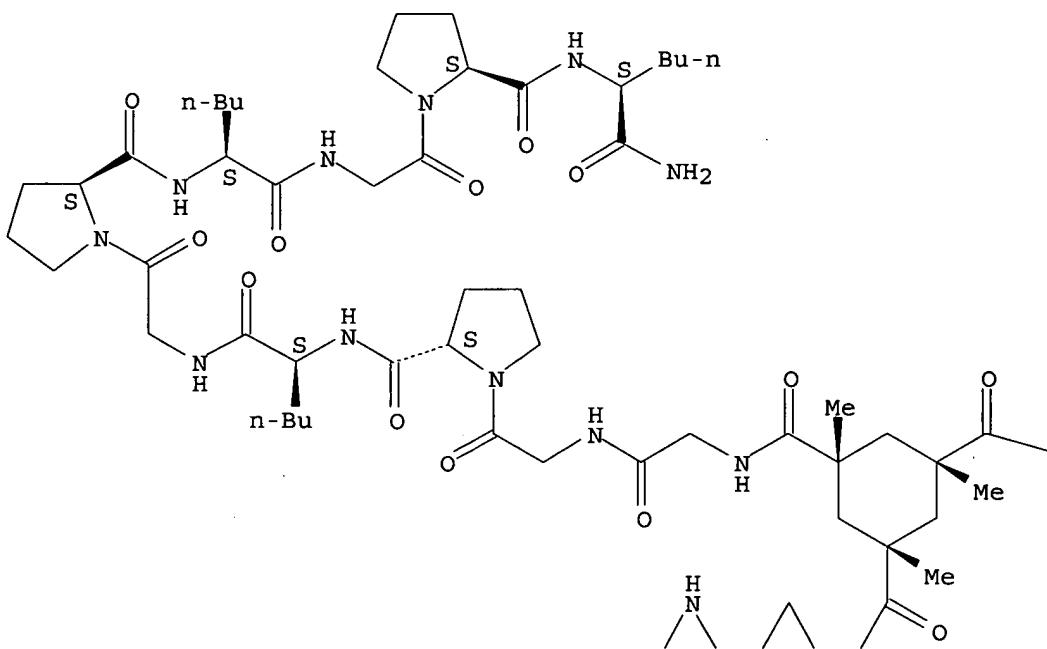


RN 184017-06-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Norleucinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-norleucylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-norleucylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

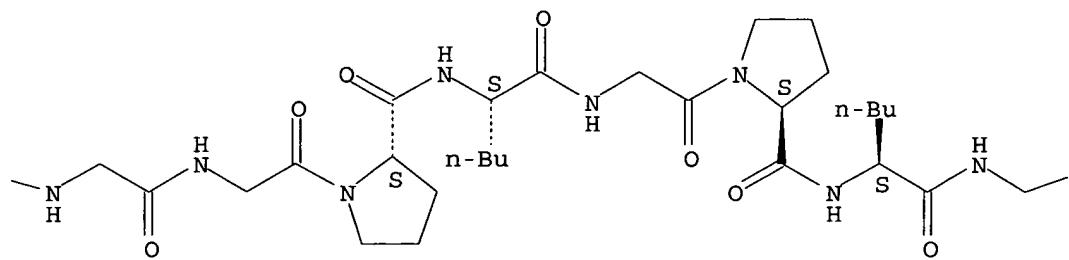
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

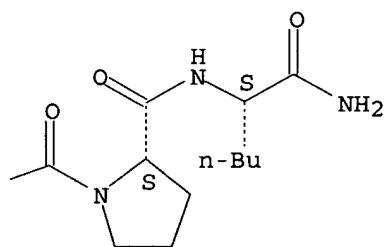


Pryor 09_666463

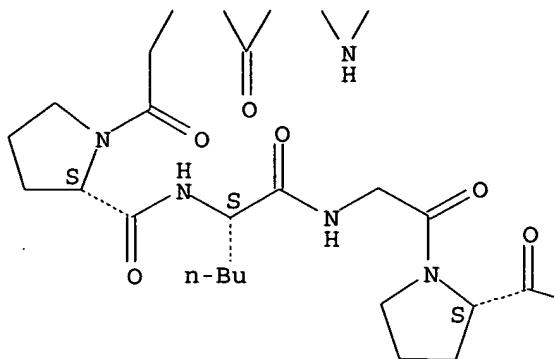
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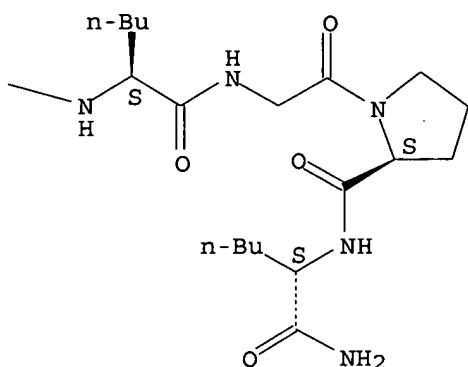
PAGE 1-C



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REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 48 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:616678 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:75222

TITLE: Acetyl-Terminated and Template-Assembled Collagen-Based Polypeptides Composed of Gly-Pro-Hyp Sequences. 2. Conformational Analysis by ^1H -NMR and Molecular Modeling Studies

AUTHOR(S): Melacini, Giuseppe; Feng, Yangbo; Goodman, Murray

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry Biochemistry, University of California, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996), 118(43), 10359-10364

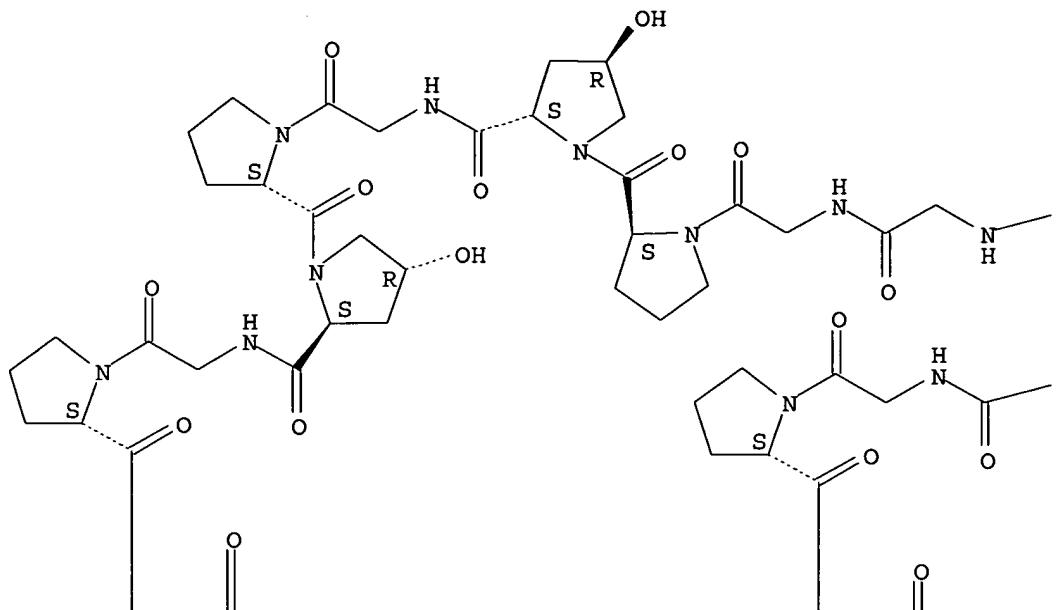
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

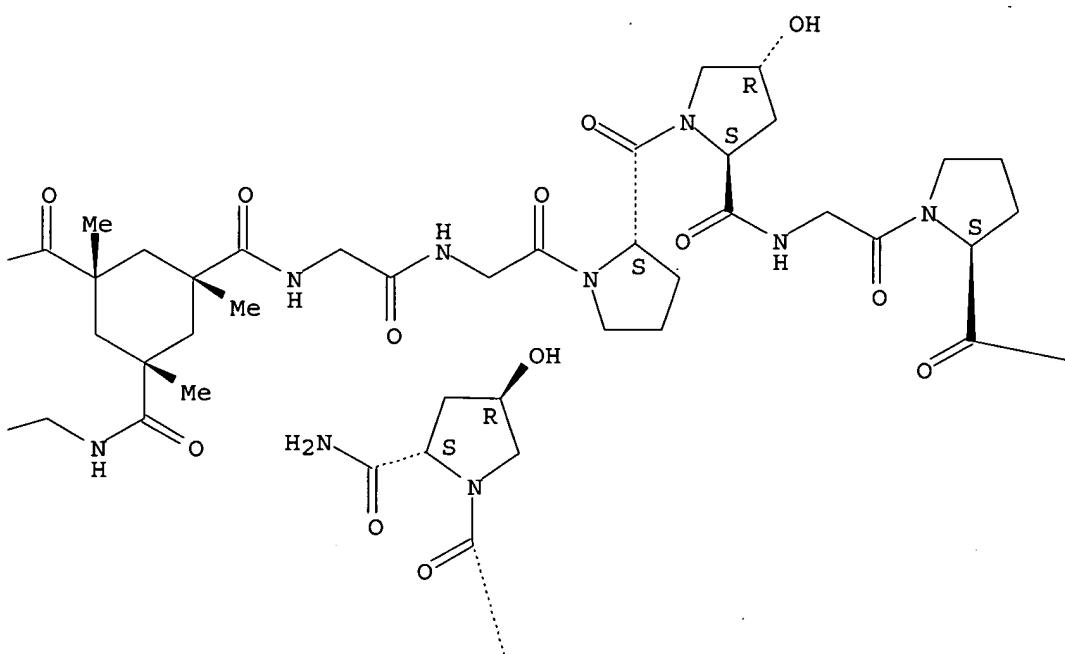
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Using 1- and 2-dimensional ¹H-NMR and mol. modeling, the conformational features of template-assembled collagen-like polypeptides of the type KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂]₃ (I; n = 1, 3, 5, 6; KTA = Kemp's triacid) and of the corresponding acetylated single-chain polypeptides Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂ (n = 1, 3, 5, 6, 9) were characterized in water. The presence of triple-helical conformations was established on the basis of consistent exptl. observations including the appearance of a set of distinct assembled resonances and the measurement of low hydrogen-exchange rates for the assembled Gly NH of the longer chain analogs. In addition, following the pioneering work of M.-H. Li, P. Fan, B. Brodsky, and J. Baum (1993), the consistency of the NOESY spectra with the interchain NOEs anticipated by the X-ray model for triple-helical (Gly-Pro-Hyp) sequences was proved. For I, the triple helicity is further supported by the KTA signal splitting detected for I (n = 3, 5, 6) and caused by the triple-helical screw symmetry which breaks the rotational symmetry of KTA. Thermal melting studies indicate that the KTA template leads to a significant gain in the free energy of triple-helix formation. This free energy gain results in a remarkable increase of the thermal stabilities of the KTA terminated compds. as compared to the acetyl analogs. The NMR results are fully consistent with the author's previous investigations based on CD, UV, and optical rotation spectroscopic methods.
IT 176839-96-6 183888-57-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(conformational anal. of acetyl-terminated and template-assembled collagen-based polytripeptides by NMR and mol. modeling)
RN 176839-96-6 HCPLUS
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

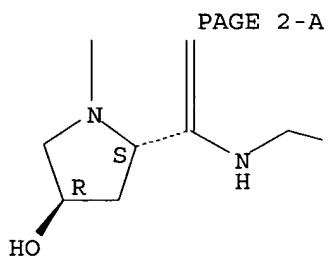
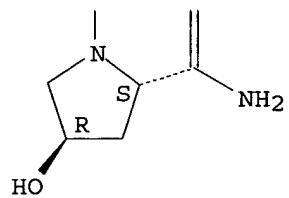
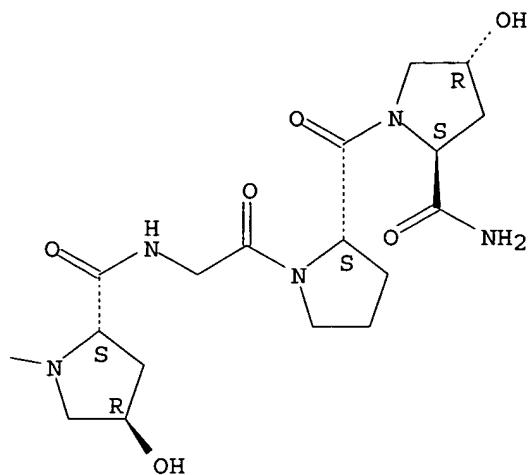
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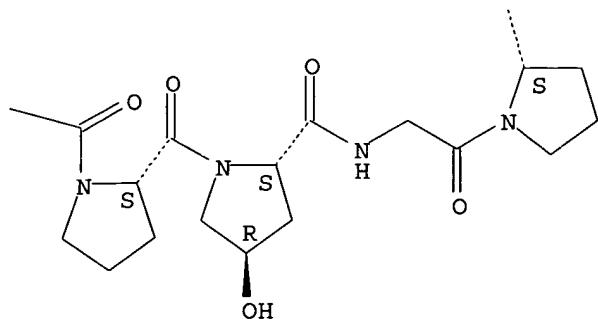
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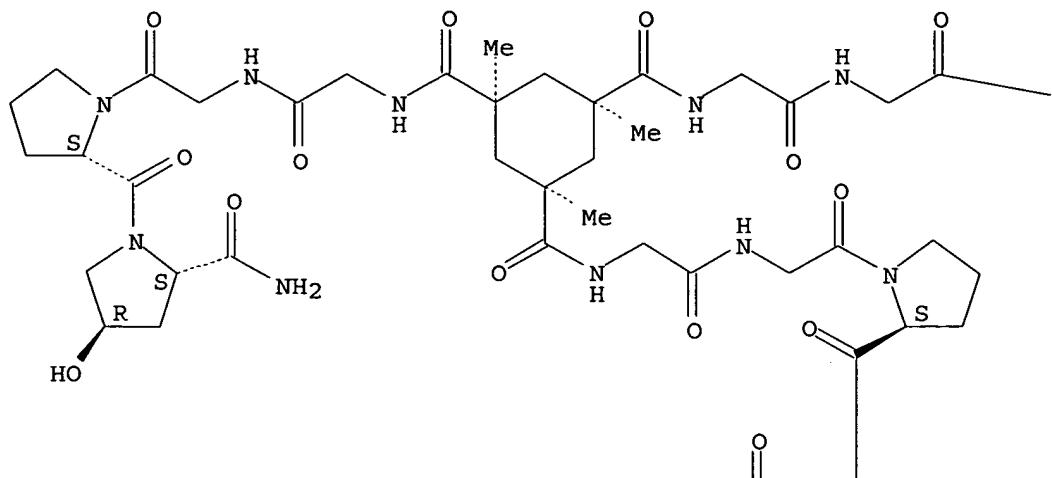


RN 183888-57-5 HCPLUS

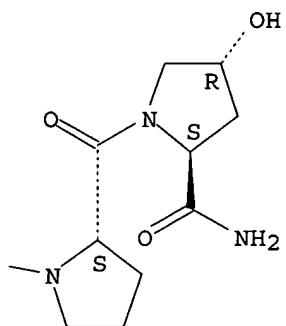
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy-, (4R,4'R,4''R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

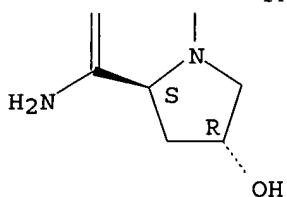
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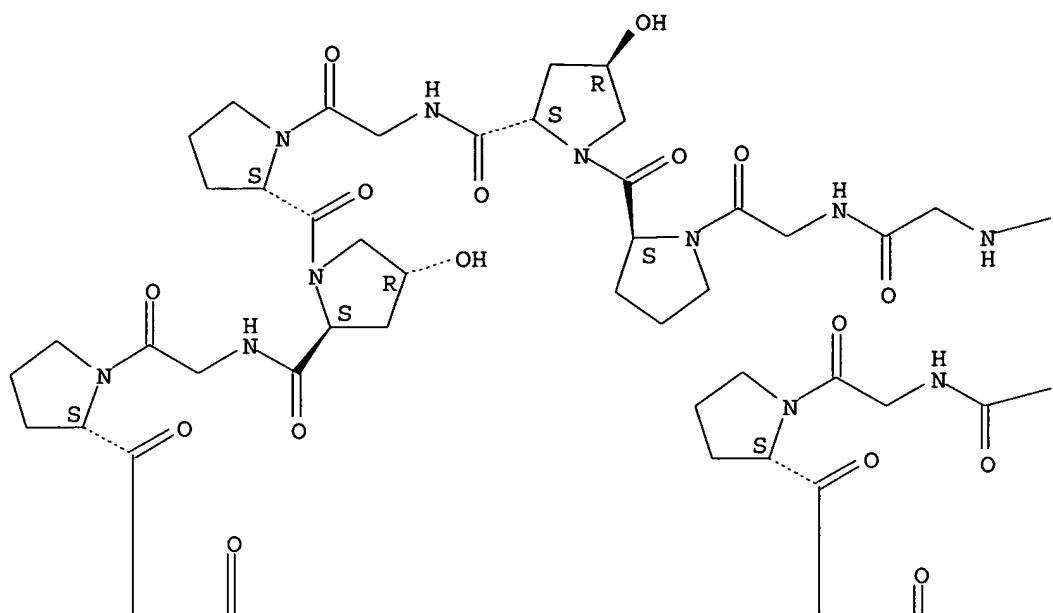
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THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

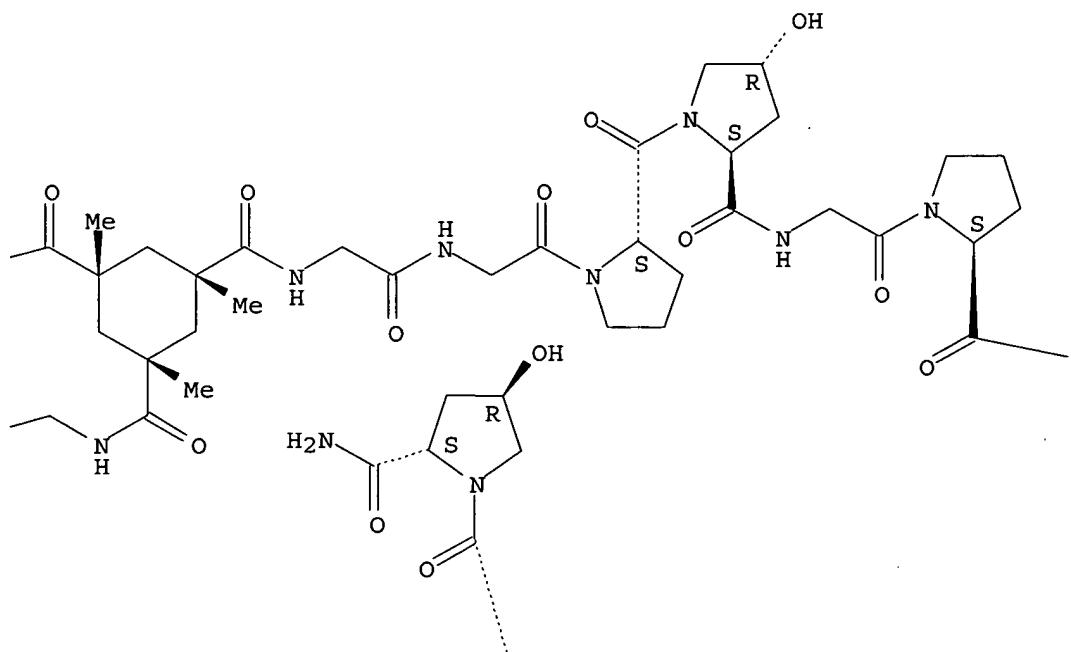
L24 ANSWER 49 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:616677 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:75221
 TITLE: Acetyl-Terminated and Template-Assembled Collagen-Based Polypeptides Composed of Gly-Pro-Hyp Sequences. 1. Synthesis and Conformational Analysis by Circular Dichroism, Ultraviolet Absorbance, and Optical Rotation
 AUTHOR(S): Feng, Yangbo; Melacini, Giuseppe; Taulane, Joseph P.; Goodman, Murray
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry Biochemistry, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996), 118(43), 10351-10358
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Template-assembled collagen-based polypeptides KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂]₃ [I; n = 1, 3, 5, 6; KTA = cis,cis-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid (Kemp's triacid)] and acetyl-terminated single-chain collagen-based analogs Ac-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)_n-NH₂ (II; n = 1, 3, 5, 6, 9) were synthesized by solid phase segment condensation methods. The triple-helical propensities of these collagen analogs were investigated using CD, UV absorbance, optical rotation, and NMR measurements. The acetyl analogs, II (n = 6, 9), assume a stable triple-helical conformation in H₂O (0.2 mg/mL) at room temperature. By contrast, II (n = 5) adopts a triple-helical conformation in H₂O only below 18° at a concentration of 0.2 mg/mL. For the template-assembled collagen analogs, results show that I (n = 5, 6) peptides form triple-helical structures which have melting temps. above 70° in H₂O. These melting temps. are much higher than those of the corresponding acetyl analogs, demonstrating the significant triple-helix-stabilizing effects of the KTA template. In addition, the KTA template facilitates triple-helical structures by dramatically accelerating triple-helix formation.
 IT 176839-96-6P 183888-57-5P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation and conformational anal. of acetyl-terminated and template-assembled collagen-based polytripeptides)
 RN 176839-96-6 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

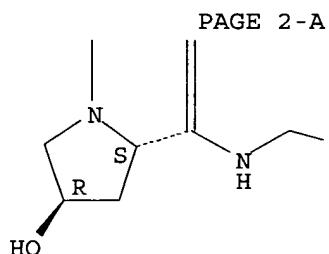
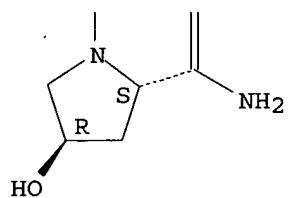
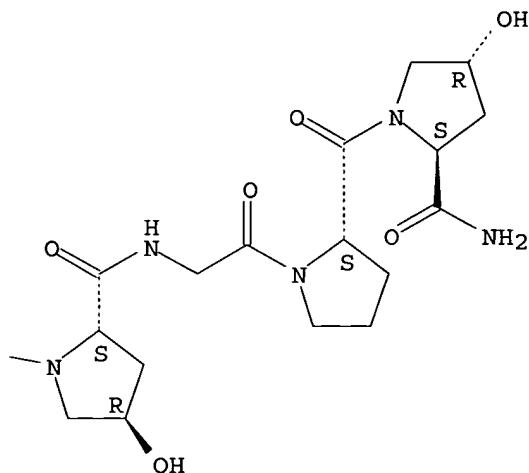
PAGE 1-A



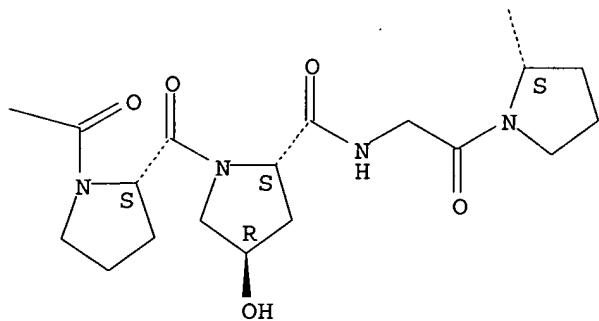
PAGE 1-B



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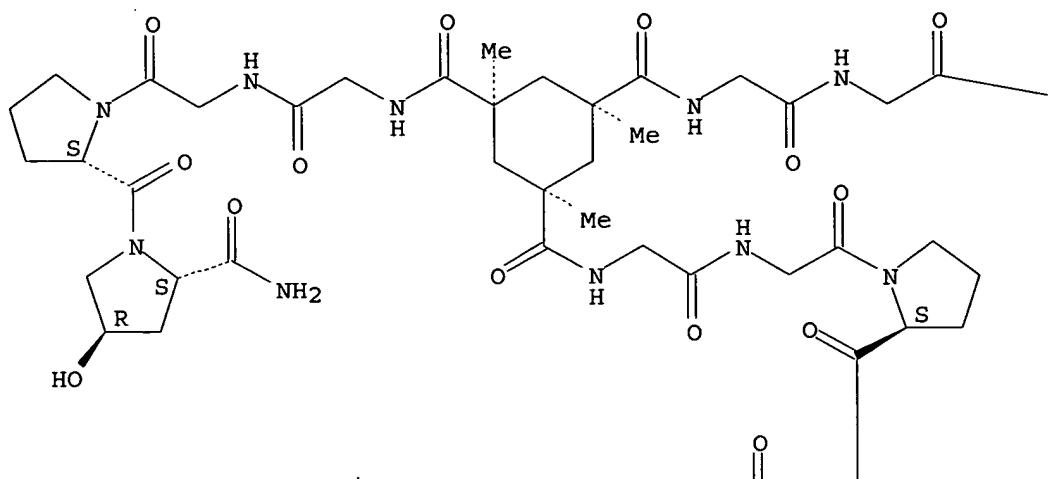


RN 183888-57-5 HCPLUS

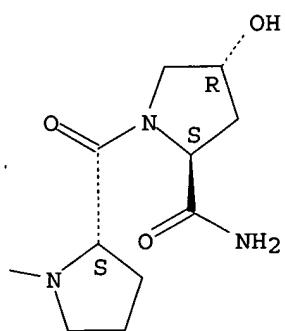
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[[((1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-4-hydroxy-, (4R,4'R,4''R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

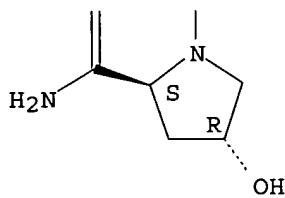
PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 2-A



IT 183888-50-8P 183888-51-9P

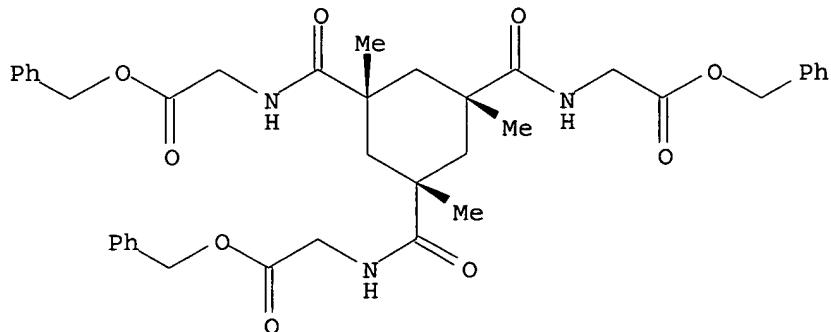
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and conformational anal. of acetyl-terminated and template-assembled collagen-based polytripeptides)

RN 183888-50-8 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris-, tris(phenylmethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

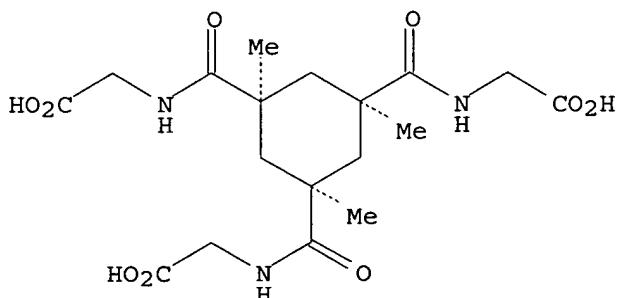
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 183888-51-9 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N',N'''-[[[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 50 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:567102 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:197514

TITLE: Crystalline resin compositions

INVENTOR(S): Ikeda, Naoki; Yoshimura, Masafumi; Mizoguchi, Kazuaki; Kitagawa, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin Nippon Rika Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

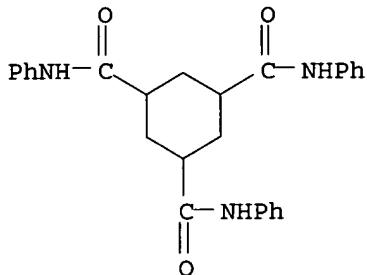
PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

 JP 08157640 A2 19960618 JP 1995-170313 19950612
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-240112 A1 19941004
 AB Crystalline resins contain 0.001-10 phr ≥ 1 amide selected from amides of polycarboxylic acids, polyamines, and poly(amino acids) to improve crystallization rates. Thus, poly(phenylene sulfide) pellets containing 0.2 phr terephthalic acid dicyclohexylamide had crystallization temperature 230° , compared with 191° for the resin alone.
 IT 160535-62-6
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (crystalline resin compns. containing amides as nucleating agents)
 RN 160535-62-6 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-triphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 51 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:285056 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:336180
 TITLE: A Template-Induced Incipient Collagen-Like Triple-Helical Structure
 AUTHOR(S): Goodman, Murray; Feng, Yangbo; Melacini, Giuseppe; Taulane, Joseph P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0343, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996), 118(21), 5156-5157
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A template-assembled polypeptide system that mimics the collagen-like triple helix is presented. A conformationally highly constrained organic structure, cis,cis-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid (also known as the Kemp triacid, KTA) was used as a template to nucleate the triple helical folding of three polypeptide chains, each of which contains only three glycyl-prolyl-hydroxyprolyl (Gly-Pro-Hyp) repeats. These three chains were linked to the KTA through glycine residues which act as spacers. The resulting system KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-NH2]3 assumes a triple helical conformation in H2O at room temperature as verified by 1H-NMR and optical rotation. Our results indicate that the short helical structure adopted by KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-NH2]3 exhibits some cooperativity and is significantly affected by triple helix and effects. We therefore define this assembled conformation as an incipient triple helix. To the best of our knowledge, this system represents the shortest chain collagen-like triple helical mol. which has been reported in the

literature.

IT 176839-96-6P

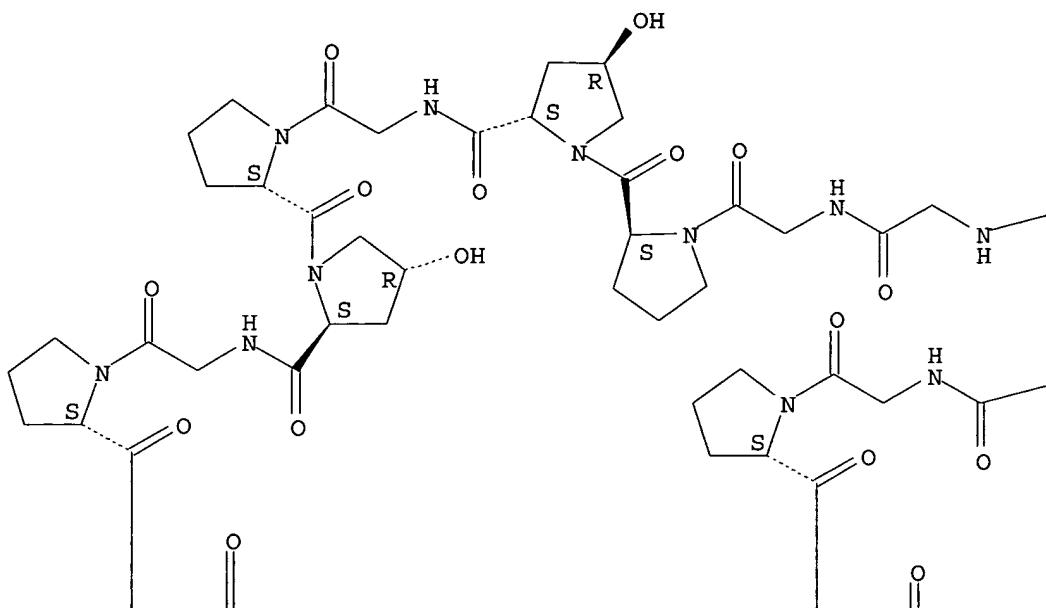
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (a template-induced incipient collagen-like triple-helical structure,
 KTA-[Gly-(Gly-Pro-Hyp)3-NH₂]3)

RN 176839-96-6 HCPLUS

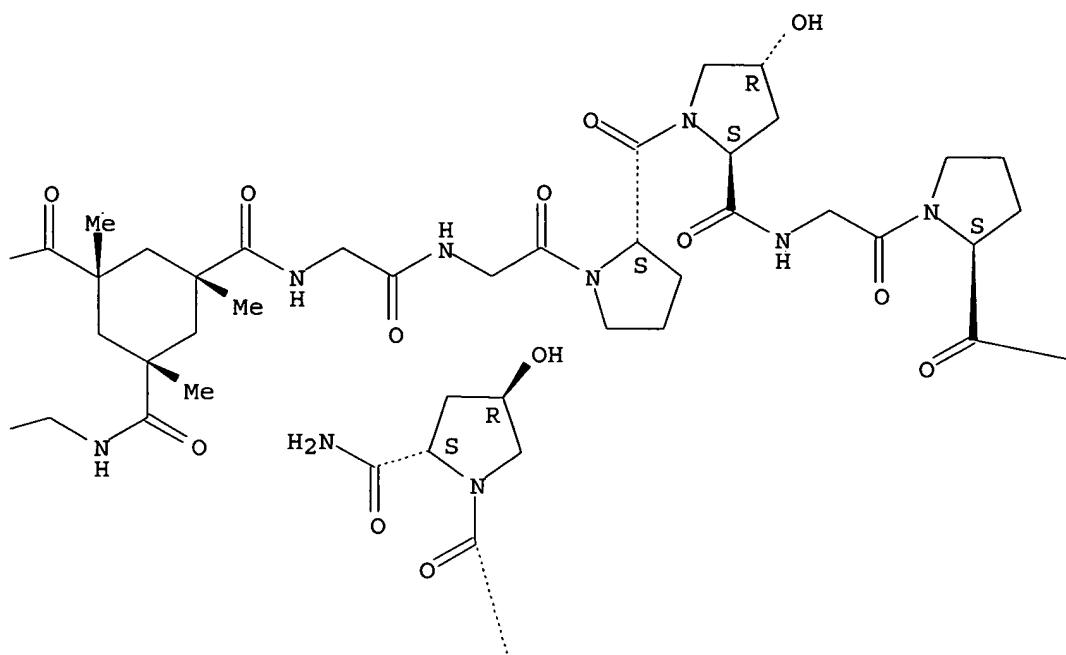
CN L-Prolinamide, 1,1',1'''-[(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-1,3,5-trimethyl-
 1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl]tricarbonyl]tris[glycylglycyl-L-prolyl-(4R)-4-
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 hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

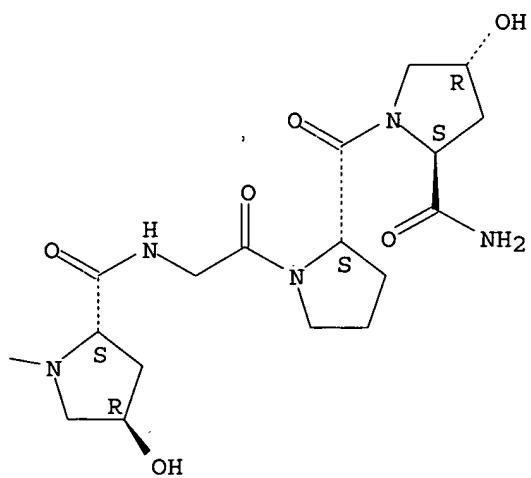
PAGE 1-A

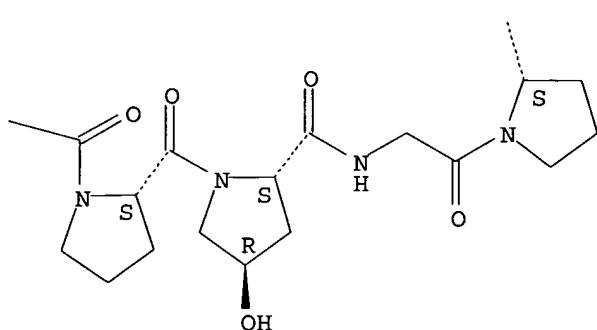
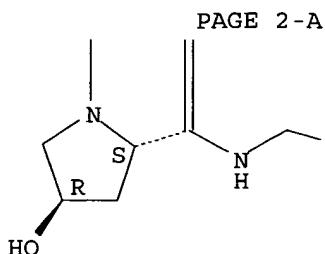
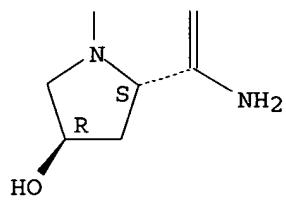


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L24 ANSWER 52 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:825831 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:30376

TITLE: Kemp's triacid scaffolding for synthesis of combinatorial nonpeptide uncoded libraries

AUTHOR(S): Kocis, Petr; Issakova, Olga; Sepetov, Nikolai F.; Lebl, Michal

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Selectide Corp., Tucson, AZ, 85737, USA

SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1995), 36(37), 6623-6

CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

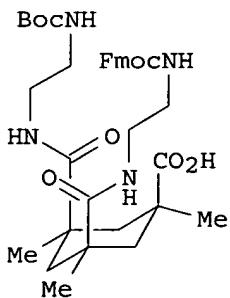
PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

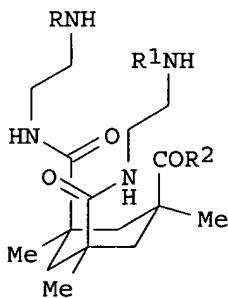
LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 124:30376

GI



I



II

AB Synthesis of differentially protected mol. scaffold I (Boc = Me₃CO₂C; Fmoc = 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl) for nonpeptide combinatorial libraries is described. Solid phase synthesis of model compds. II [R = PhCH₂CH₂CO, R = Ac, R₃ = Lys(Admoc)-OH; R = Ac-Phe, R₁ = Ac, R₂ = Arg-β-Ala-Gly-β-Ala-Gly-OH; R = 6-amino-3-pyridinecarbonyl, R₁ = 4-[HN:C(NH₂)NH]C₆H₄CO, R₂ = Arg-β-Ala-Gly-β-Ala-Gly-OH; R = HO₂CCH₂CH₂CO, R₁ = 2-pyrazinecarbonyl, R₂ = Asp-β-Ala-Gly-β-Ala-Gly-OH; Admoc = 1-adamantylmethoxycarbonyl] and a nonpeptide combinatorial library as well as the structure elucidation in the absence of coding is disclosed.

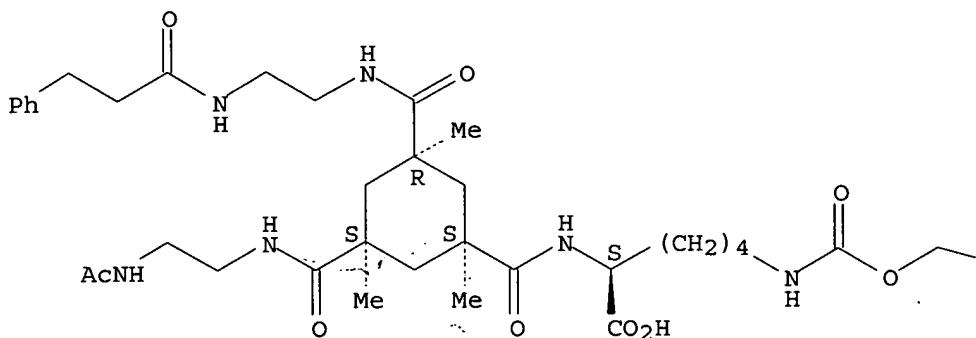
IT 171563-25-0P 171563-26-1P 171563-27-2P
 171563-28-3P 171563-30-7DP, diamide reaction products with carboxylic acid mixts.
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (use of Kemp's triacid as a scaffold for the preparation of nonpeptide uncoded combinatorial libraries)

RN 171563-25-0 HCPLUS

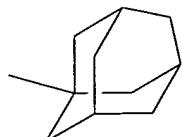
CN L-Lysine, N₂-[[3-[[[2-(acetylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl-5-[[[2-[(1-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]cyclohexyl]carbonyl]-N₆-[(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-, (1α,3α,5α)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

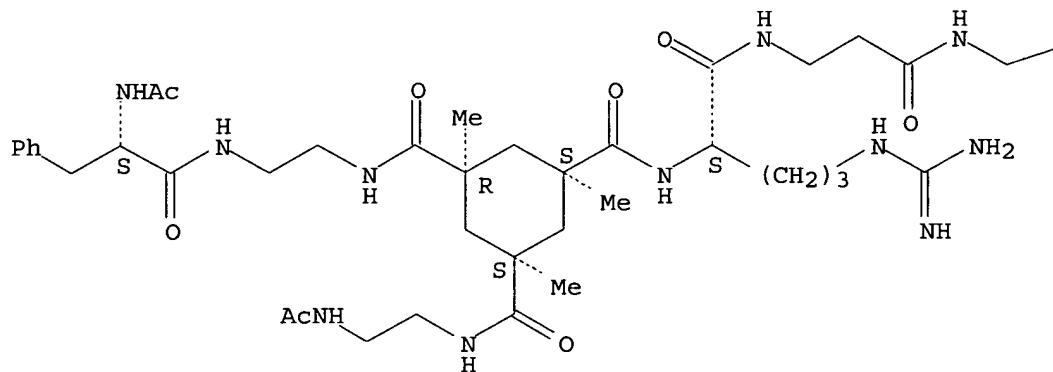


RN 171563-26-1 HCPLUS
 CN Glycine, N-[N-[N-[N2-[[3-[[[2-(acetylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-[[[2-

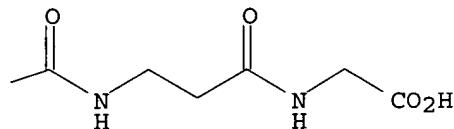
[[2- (acetylamino) -1-oxo-3-phenylpropyl]aminoethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl]carbonyl]-L-arginyl]- β -alanyl]glycyl]- β -alanyl]-, [1S-[1 α ,3 α ,5 α (R*)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



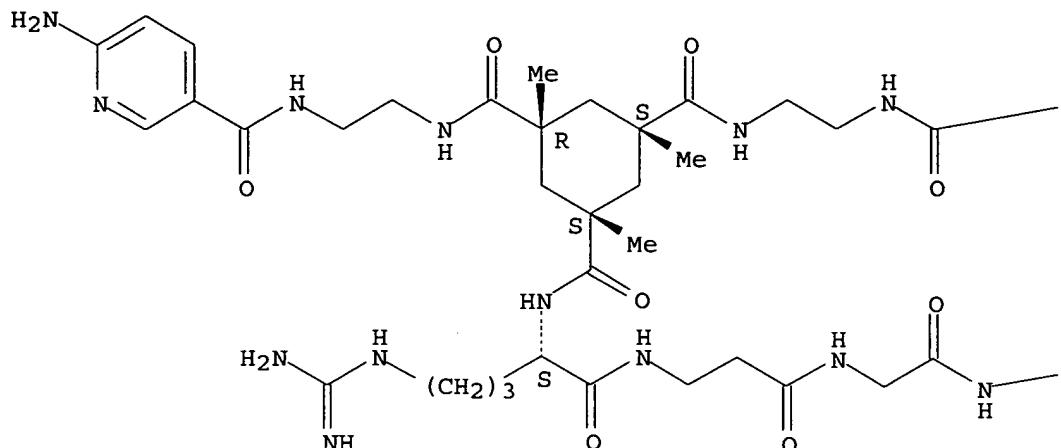
PAGE 1-B



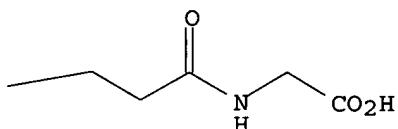
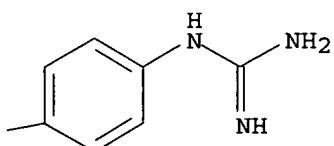
RN 171563-27-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Glycine, N- [N- [N- [N2- [[3- [[2- [[4- [(aminoiminomethyl)amino]benzoyl]amino]olethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5- [[2- [[(6-amino-3-pyridinyl)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl]carbonyl]-L-arginyl]- β -alanyl]glycyl]- β -alanyl]-, [1S-(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



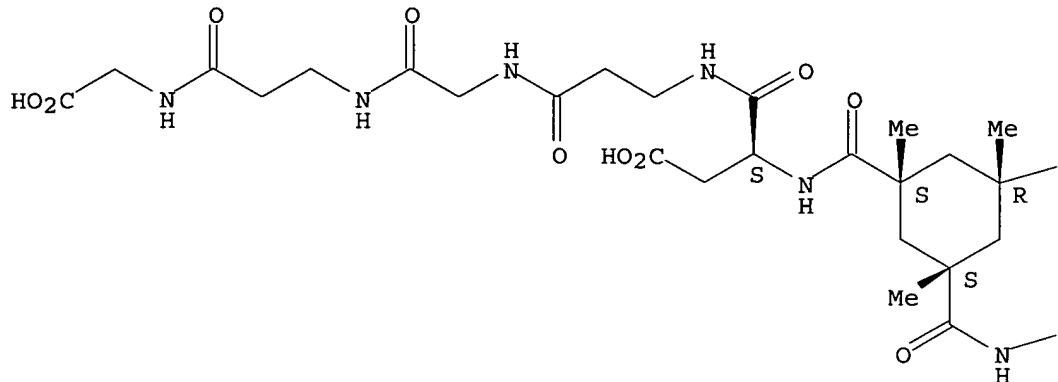
PAGE 1-B



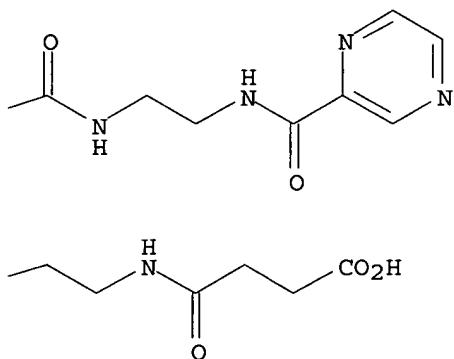
RN 171563-28-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Glycine, N-[N-[N-[N-[3-[[2-[(3-carboxy-1-oxopropyl)amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl-5-[[2-[(pyrazinylcarbonyl)amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]cyclohexyl]carbonyl]-L-
 α-aspartyl]-β-alanyl]glycyl]-β-alanyl]-,
 [1S-(1α,3α,5α)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

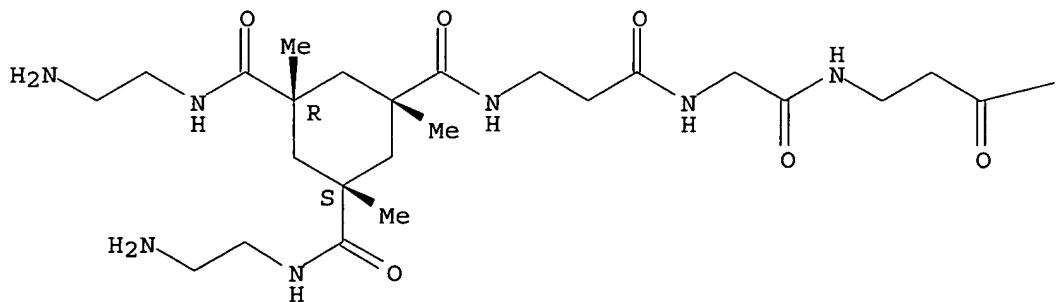


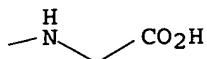
RN 171563-30-7 HCPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[N-[N-[N-[[3,5-bis([(2-aminoethyl)amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl]carbonyl]-β-alanyl]glycyl]-β-alanyl]-, (1α,3α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L24 ANSWER 53 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:644496 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:284942

TITLE: Hydrogen-bonding control of molecular aggregation:
self-complementary subunits lead to rod-shaped
structures in the solid state

AUTHOR(S): Fan, Erkang; Yang, Ji; Geib, Steven J.; Stoner,
Timothy C.; Hopkins, Michael D.; Hamilton, Andrew D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260,
USA

SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Chemical
Communications (1995), (12), 1251-2

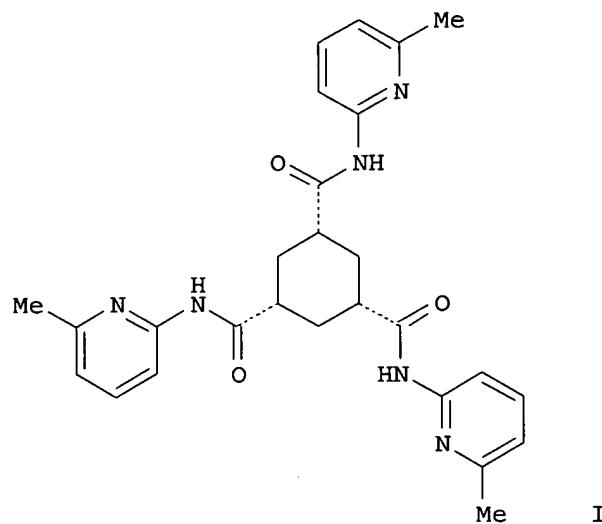
CODEN: JCCCAT; ISSN: 0022-4936

PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



AB Simple cyclohexane-1,3,5-triamide derivs. (e.g. I) are shown to form linear, rod-shaped structures in the solid state; a triple hydrogen-bonding interaction directs formation of the aggregate and leads to non-centrosym. packing arrangement with modest nonlinear optical properties.

IT 169557-72-6

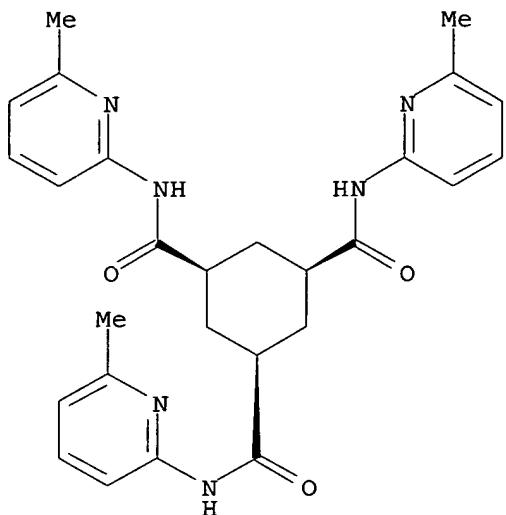
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);
PROC (Process)

(hydrogen-bonding control of mol. aggregation in cyclohexane-1,3,5-triamide derivs.)

RN 169557-72-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 54 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:550045 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:256099

TITLE: A cyclohexane spacer for phosphate receptors

AUTHOR(S): Raposo, Cesar; Perez, Nieves; Almaraz, Marta; Mussons, M. Luisa; Caballero, M. Cruz; Moran, Joaquin R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Quim. Org., Univ. Salamanca, Salamanca, E-37008, Spain

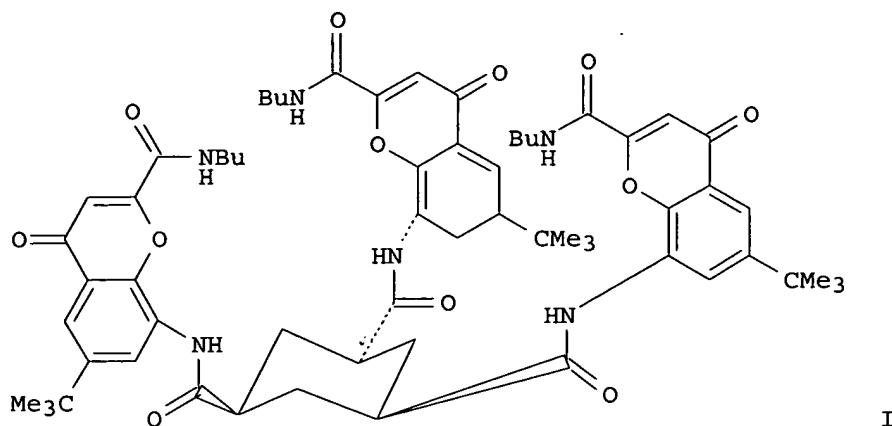
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1995), 36(18), 3255-8
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



AB A cyclohexanetricarboxylic acid is shown to be a good spacer for phosphate guests. The combination of 8-aminochromenone-2-carboxamide groups with the cyclohexane spacer leads to a versatile receptor (**I**), which sets six hydrogen bonds with either phosphonic acids or phosphates. Large association consts. are obtained for this receptor in DMSO and methanol when tetraalkylammonium phosphates are used as guests.

IT 168705-28-0P

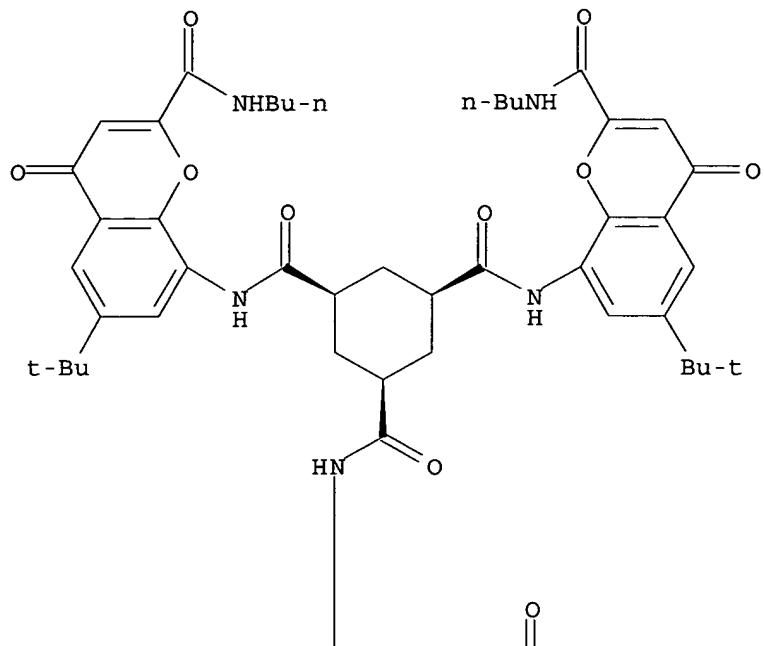
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(hydrogen bonded with phenylphosphonic acid; cyclohexane spacer for phosphate receptors)

RN 168705-28-0 HCAPLUS

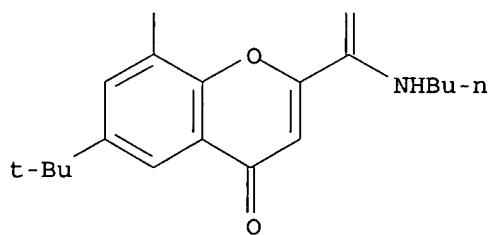
CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris[2-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-oxo-4H-1-benzopyran-8-yl]-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



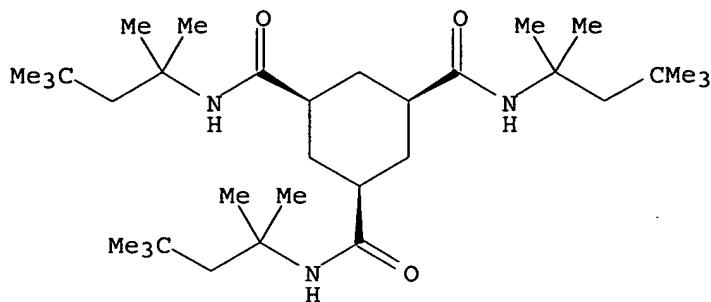
IT 168705-27-9P

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (hydrogen bonded with propylphosphonic acid; cyclohexane spacer for phosphate receptors)

RN 168705-27-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tris(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-, (1 α ,3 α ,5 α) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L24 ANSWER 55 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:543429 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:267113

TITLE: Polyamide and amide compound compositions with good degree of crystallinity

INVENTOR(S): Kitagawa, Hiroshi; Yana, Yoshitaka; Mizoguchi, Kazuaki; Kawahara, Yasuyuki; Sadamitsu, Kyoshi; Yoshimura, Masafumi; Ikeda, Naoki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin Nippon Rika KK, Japan; New Japan Chemical Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06271762	A2	19940927	JP 1994-15830	19940113
JP 3477787	B2	20031210		
JP 2004035895	A2	20040205	JP 2003-290992	20030811
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-26179	A 19930120
			JP 1994-15830	A3 19940113

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:267113

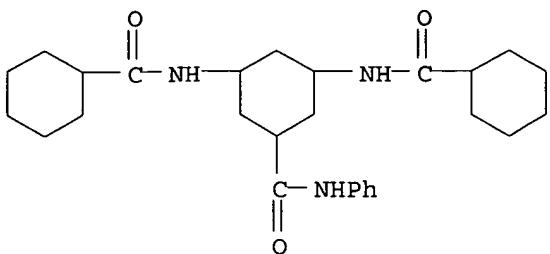
AB The compns. comprise a polyamide and a compound selected from polycarboxylic acid amide, polyamine polyamide and/or polyamino amide. A composition from nylon 6 containing 0.2 phr N,N'-dicyclohexylterephthalamide showed degree of crystallinity 182°.

IT 162957-51-9

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide and amide compound compns. with good degree of crystallinity)

RN 162957-51-9 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxamide, 3,5-bis[(cyclohexylcarbonyl)amino]-N-phenyl- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 56 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:118642 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:107612

TITLE: Crystalline propylene polymer compositions with excellent rigidity

INVENTOR(S): Mizoguchi, Kazuaki; Yoshimura, Masafumi; Ikeda, Naoki; Sadamitsu, Kyoshi; Kawahara, Yasuyuki; Yana, Yoshitaka; Kitagawa, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin Nippon Rika Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

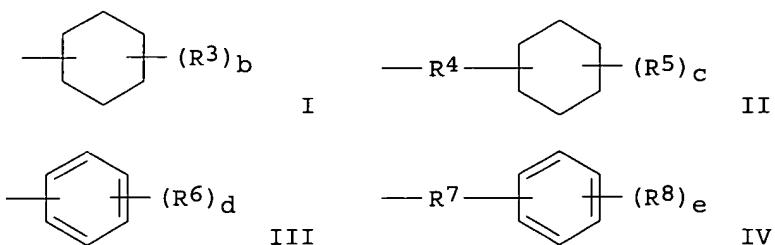
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06192496	A2	19940712	JP 1993-269840	19930930
JP 3401868	B2	20030428		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1992-308233		A1 19921022
GI				



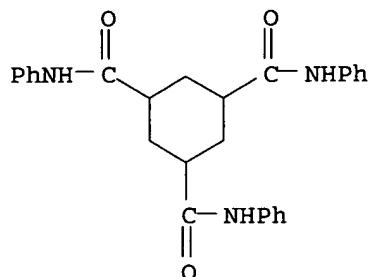
AB The compns. contain ≥ 1 R1(CONHR2)_a [R1 = aliphatic, alicyclic, or aromatic polycarboxylic acid residue; R2 = (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, Ph, naphthyl, I, II, III, IV; R3, R5, R6, R8 = independently (cyclo)alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, Ph, halo; R4, R7 = linear or branched alkylene; a = 3-6; b, d = 1-5; c, e = 0-5]. Thus, 100 parts ethylene-propylene block copolymer (melt flow rate 2 g/10-min) and 0.2 part biphenyltetracarboxylic acid tetracyclohexylamide were melt kneaded and pelletized to give a composition showing crystallization temperature 125° for its press sheet and flexural modulus 11,300 kg/cm² for its injection molded test piece.

IT 160535-62-6 160535-63-7

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (amide additives for rigid crystalline propylene polymers)

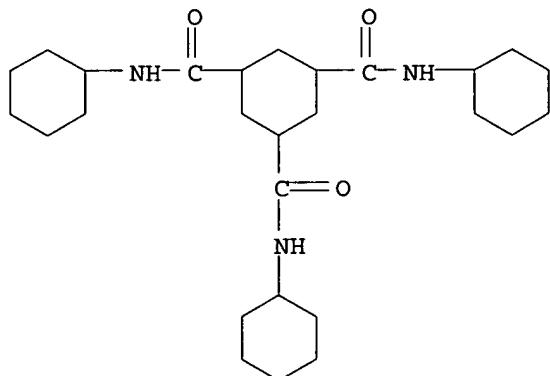
RN 160535-62-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-triphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



RN 160535-63-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide, N,N',N'''-tricyclohexyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



L24 ANSWER 57 OF 60 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:32622 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:31918

TITLE: Structure-activity relationships of double-strand RGD peptides as GPIIb/IIIa receptor antagonists

AUTHOR(S): Ojima, Iwao; Dong, Qing; Eguchi, Masakatsu; Oh, Young-im; Amann, Clare M.; Coller, Barry S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: School. Medicine, State University New York, Stony Brook, NY, 11794, USA

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1994), 4 (14), 1749-54

CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

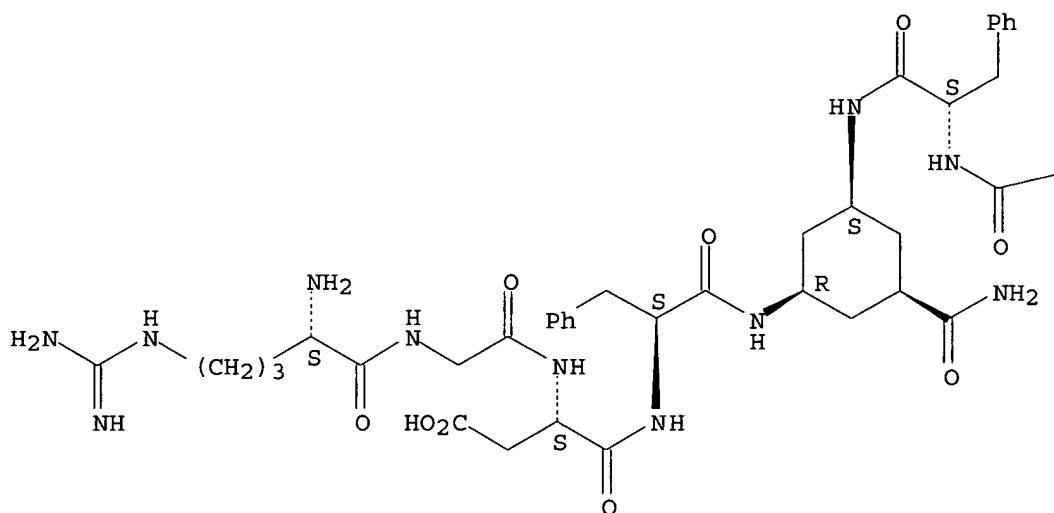
AB A series of new double-strand RGD peptides M(CO-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-OH)2 [M = (CH₂)_n, p-C₆H₄, n = 2-4] and (R-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-NH)2XZ [R = H, Me(CH₂)₄CO, Bz, 4-[HN:C(NH₂)NH]C₆H₄CO-Ser; X = Lys, Orn, cis,cis-3,5-diaminocyclohexanecarbonyl, 3,5-(Gly-NH)2C₆H₃CO; Z = NH₂, Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-NH₂, Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-OH] were prepared and their

inhibitory activities evaluated for platelet aggregation. Substantial improvement in activity is observed with these novel RGD peptides in comparison with single-strand RGD peptides. The structure-activity relationships of these double-strand RGD peptides are discussed.

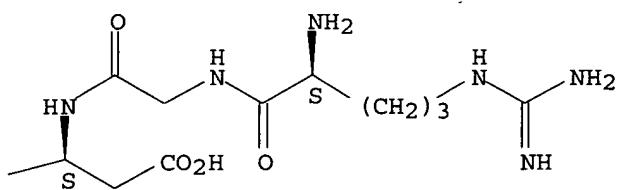
IT 159652-31-0P 159652-32-1P 159652-33-2P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and blood platelet aggregation inhibitory activity of)
 RN 159652-31-0 HCPLUS
 CN L-Phenylalaninamide, L-arginylglycyl-L- α -aspartyl-N-[3-(aminocarbonyl)-5-[[N-[N-(N-L-arginylglycyl)-L- α -aspartyl]-L-phenylalanyl]amino]cyclohexyl]-, [1R-(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)]- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

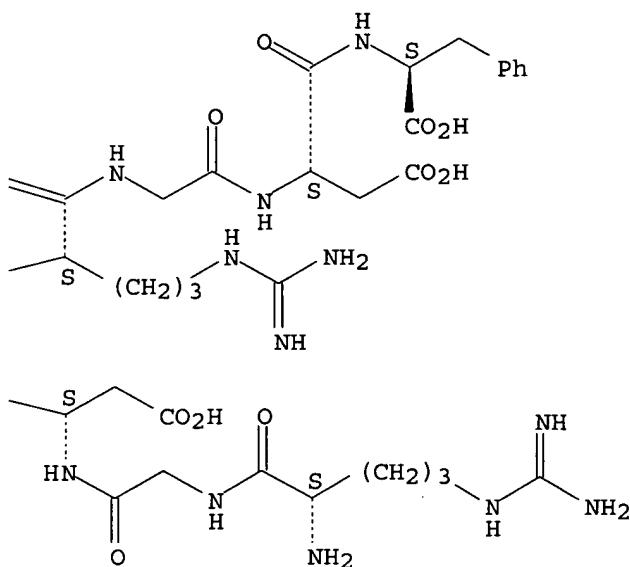
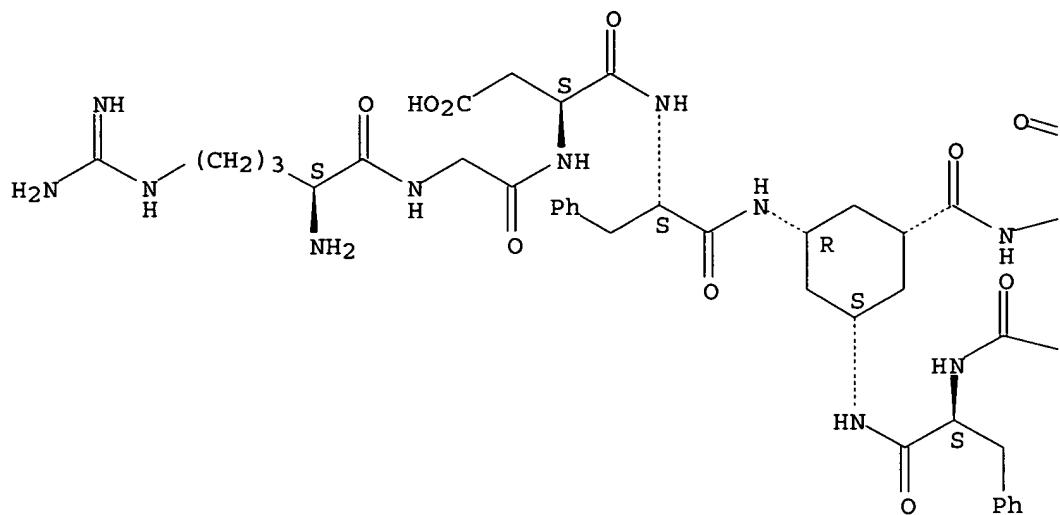


PAGE 1-B



RN 159652-32-1 HCPLUS
 CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[N-[N2-[[3,5-bis[[N-[N-(N-L-arginylglycyl)-L- α -aspartyl]-L-phenylalanyl]amino]cyclohexyl]carbonyl]-L-arginylglycyl]-L- α -aspartyl]-, [3R-(1 α ,3 α ,5 α)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

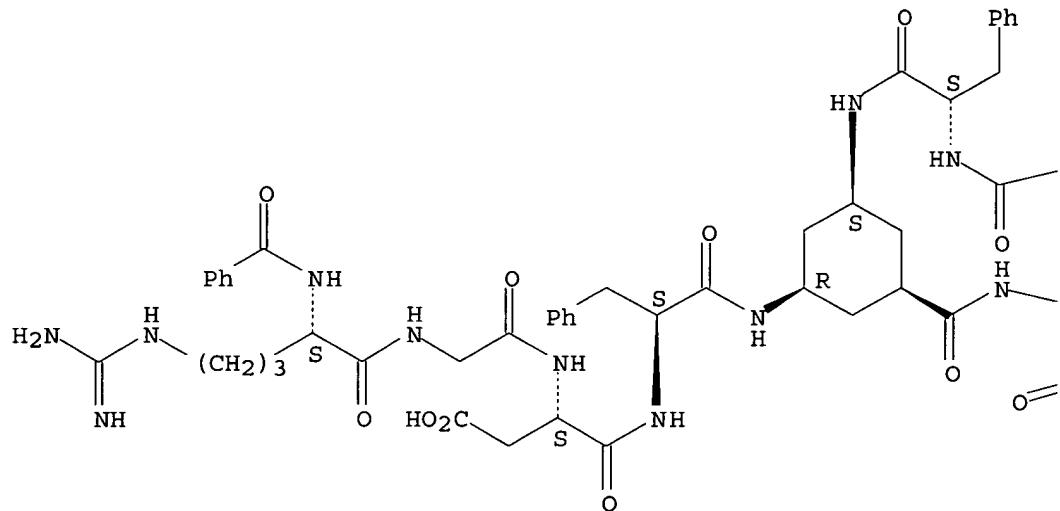
Absolute stereochemistry.



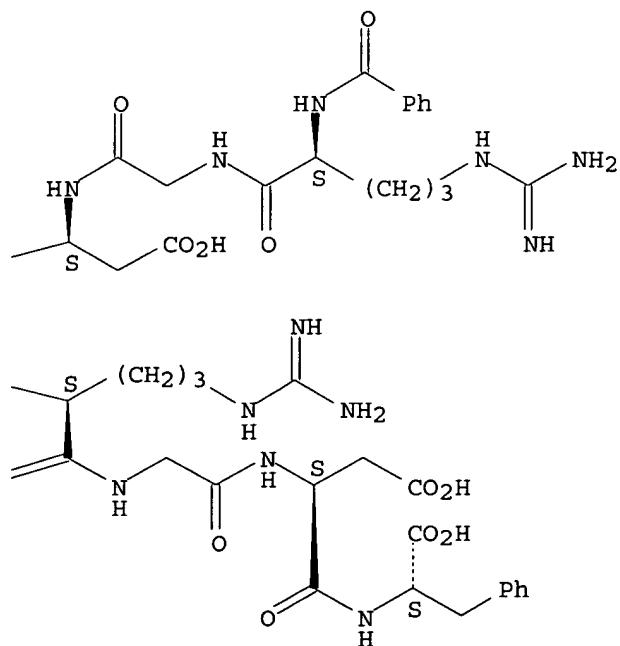
RN 159652-33-2 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[N-[N2-[3,5-bis[[N-[N-(N2-benzoyl-L-
 arginyl)glycyl]-L-α-aspartyl]-L-phenylalanyl]amino]cyclohexyl]carbon
 yl]-L-arginyl]glycyl]-L-α-aspartyl]-, [3R-
 (1α,3α,5α)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L24 ANSWER 58 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:208601 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:208601
TITLE: Platelet aggregation inhibitors that prevent the

INVENTOR(S) : interaction of platelets and fibrinogen
 Ojima, Iwao; Eguchi, Masakatsu; Oh, Young Im; Coller,
 Barry S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Research Foundation of State University of New York,
 USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9400144	A1	19940106	WO 1993-US6150	19930629
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5338725	A	19940816	US 1992-906525	19920630
AU 9346544	A1	19940124	AU 1993-46544	19930629
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-906525	A 19920630
			WO 1993-US6150	A 19930629

AB Synthetic peptides containing the RGD adhesion tripeptide are prepared for use as platelet aggregation inhibitors. The RGD peptide is flanked by other short peptides, optionally including a alkyl, cycloalkyl, aromatic, or heteroarom. terminal extensions and has reactive carboxyl and amino termini for the formation of oligomers that give high local concns. of the RGD peptide. The peptide (RGPFPG)2Dab-G-OH was synthesized by Fmoc chemical to give the TFA salt, this was converted to the acetate by ion-exchange and the acetate inhibited the ability of platelet-rich plasma to aggregate with an adjusted IC₅₀ of 6.7+10⁻⁷ M. Thirty-one peptides in accordance with the invention were synthesized and their adjusted IC₅₀'s were in the range 7.6+10⁻⁸ - 4.4+10⁻⁶ M.

IT 154207-63-3P 154207-72-4P 154207-88-2P

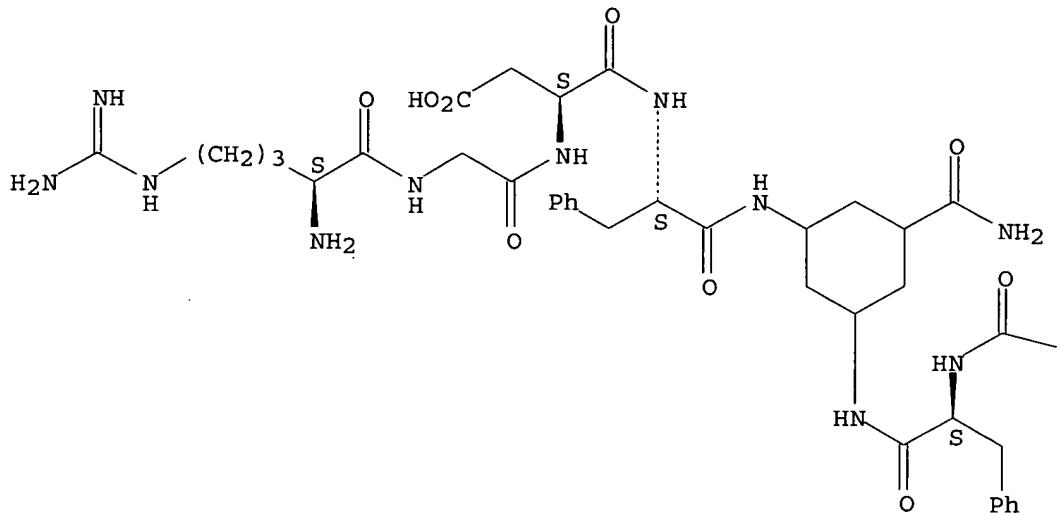
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, platelet aggregation inhibition by)

RN 154207-63-3 HCPLUS

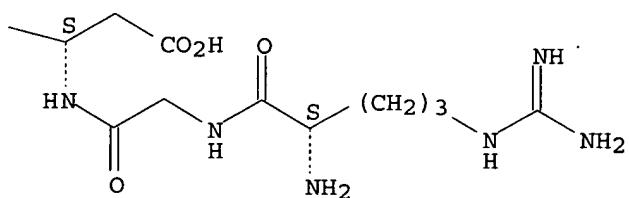
CN L-Phenylalaninamide, L-arginylglycyl-L- α -aspartyl-N-[3-(aminocarbonyl)-5-[[N-[N-(N-L-arginylglycyl)-L- α -aspartyl]-L-phenylalanyl]amino]cyclohexyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

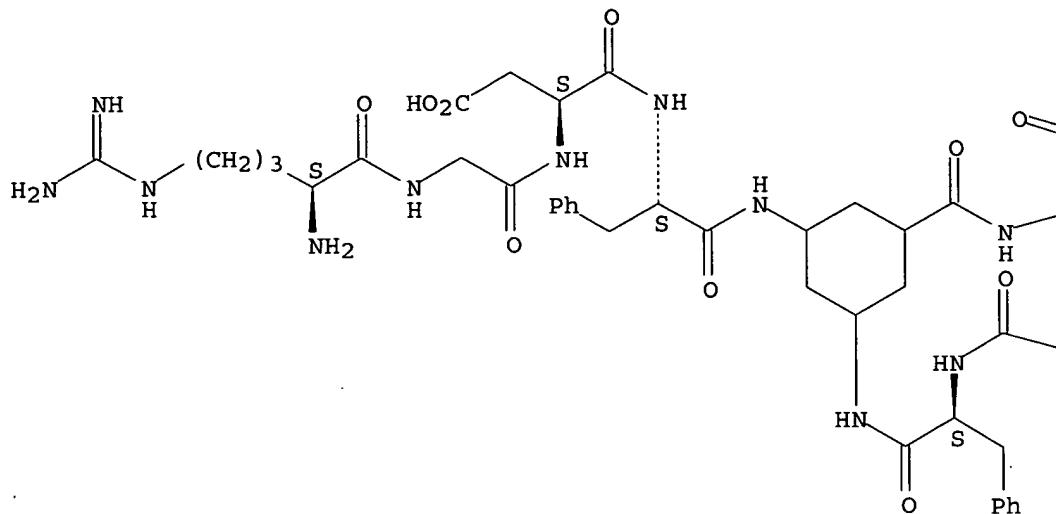


RN 154207-72-4 HCPLUS

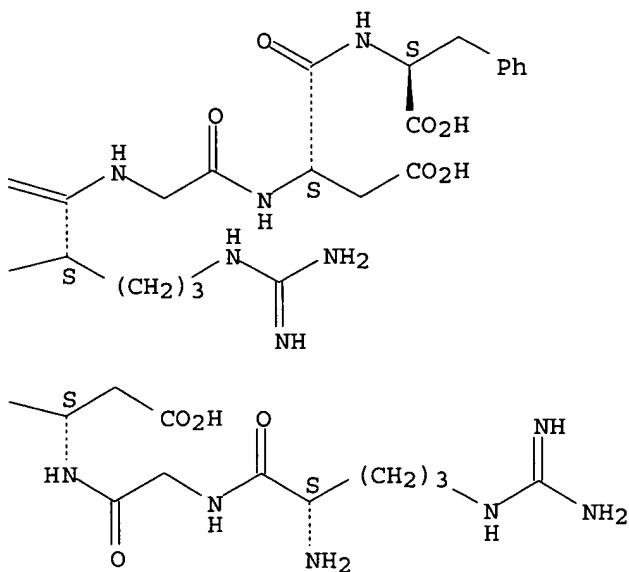
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[N-[N2-[[3,5-bis[[N-[N-(N-L-arginylglycyl)-L- α -aspartyl]-L-phenylalanyl]amino]cyclohexyl]carbonyl]-L-arginyl]glycyl]-L- α -aspartyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



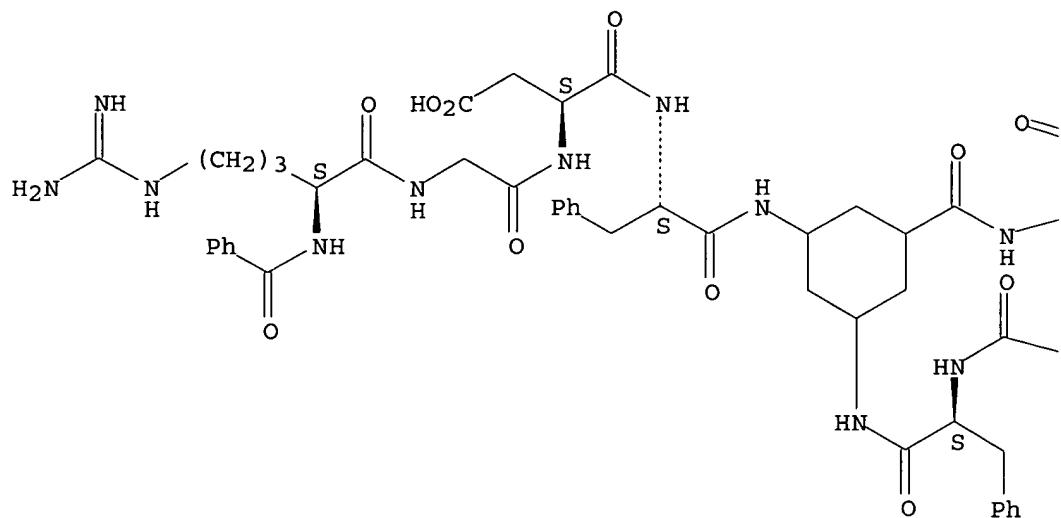
PAGE 1-B



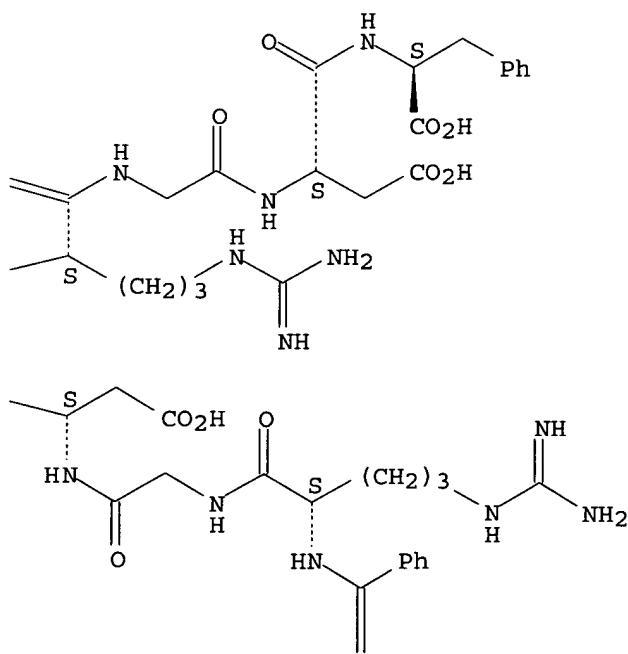
RN 154207-88-2 HCPLUS
 CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[N-[N2-[3,5-bis[[N-[N-(N2-benzoyl-L-
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 yl]-L-arginyl]glycyl]-L-α-aspartyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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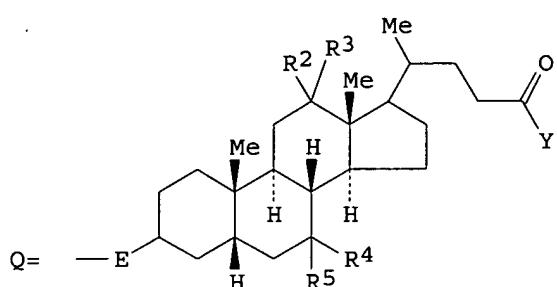


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O

L24 ANSWER 59 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:192086 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:192086
 TITLE: Preparation of bile acid derivatives as hypolipemics
 INVENTOR(S): Enhsen, Alfons; Glombik, Heiner; Kramer, Werner; Wess, Guenther
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 573848	A2	19931215	EP 1993-108559	19930527
EP 573848	B1	19971203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 160783	E	19971215	AT 1993-108559	19930527
ES 2111092	T3	19980301	ES 1993-108559	19930527
US 5428182	A	19950627	US 1993-74753	19930610
IL 105980	A1	19971120	IL 1993-105980	19930610
CZ 285104	B6	19990512	CZ 1993-1134	19930610
SK 280819	B6	20000814	SK 1993-585	19930610
FI 106801	B1	20010412	FI 1993-2659	19930610
CA 2098256	AA	19931213	CA 1993-2098256	19930611
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NO 9302159	A	19931213	NO 1993-2159	19930611
AU 9340180	A1	19931216	AU 1993-40180	19930611
AU 663592	B2	19951012		
ZA 9304150	A	19940113	ZA 1993-4150	19930611
HU 64772	A2	19940228	HU 1993-1716	19930611
HU 216636	B	19990728		
JP 06087884	A2	19940329	JP 1993-140375	19930611
JP 3403218	B2	20030506		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1992-4219274	A 19920612
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	120:192086		
GI				



AB Z(XG)_n (G = bile acid residue, e.g., Q; E = bond, O, NH; R₂-R₅ = H, OH, alkoxy, NH₂, alkanoyloxy, etc.; X = bond, bridging group; Y = OH, alkoxy, NH₂, etc.; Z = n-valent group; n = 3 or 4) were prepared. Thus, MeC(CH₂OCH₂CH₂COR₇)₃ (I; R₇ = OH) was condensed with RCH₂CH₂NH₂ (R = Q; E

= β -O, R2 = R4 = α -OH, R3 = R5 = H, Y = OR6) (Q1; R6 = Me) to give, after saponification, I (R7 = NHCH2CH2Q1; R6 = H) which had IC50 0.24 that

of taurochenodesoxycholate for inhibition of taurocholate uptake by rabbit ileal vesicles in vitro.

IT 153582-90-2P 153582-91-3P 153582-97-9P
 153582-98-0P 153582-99-1P 153583-03-0P
 153583-04-1P 153583-05-2P 153583-06-3P
 153583-07-4P 153583-08-5P 153583-09-6P
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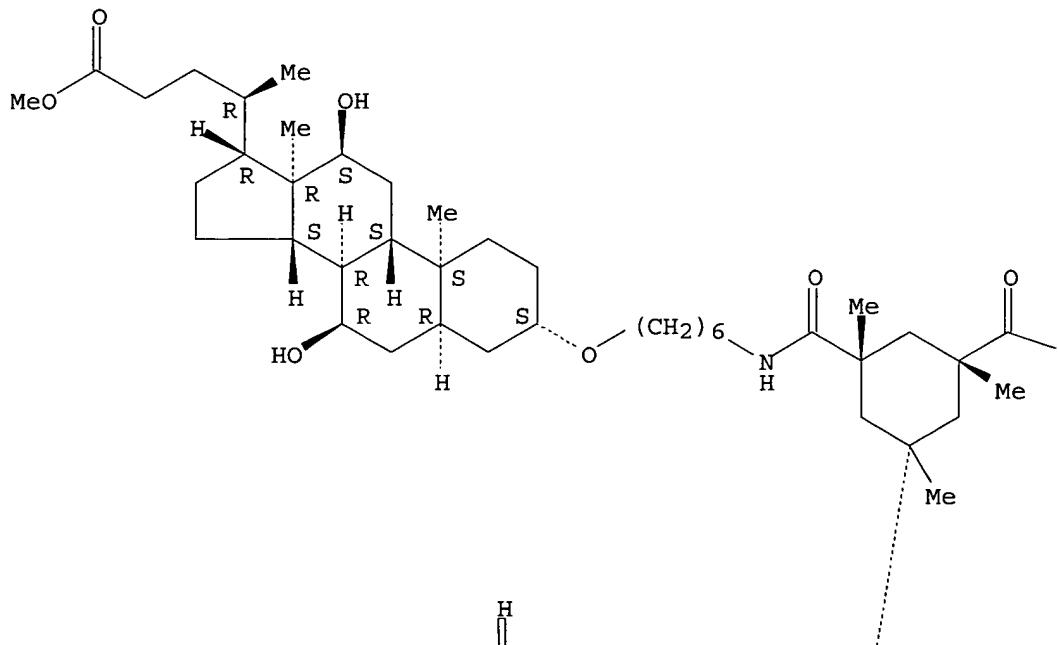
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as hypolipemic)

RN 153582-90-2 HCAPLUS

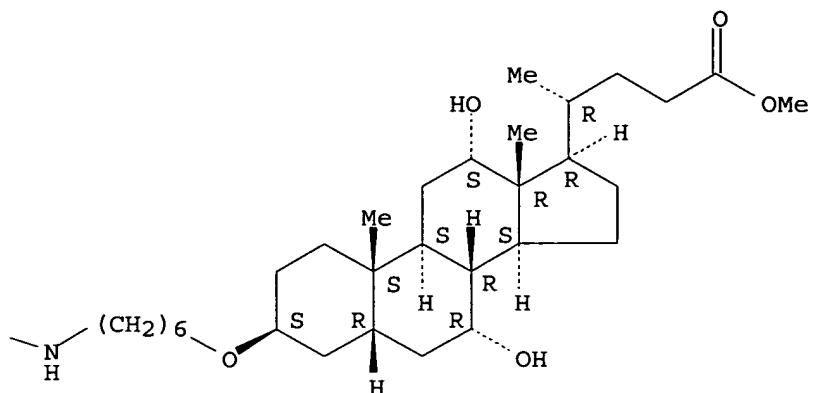
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediylxy)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, trimethyl ester, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

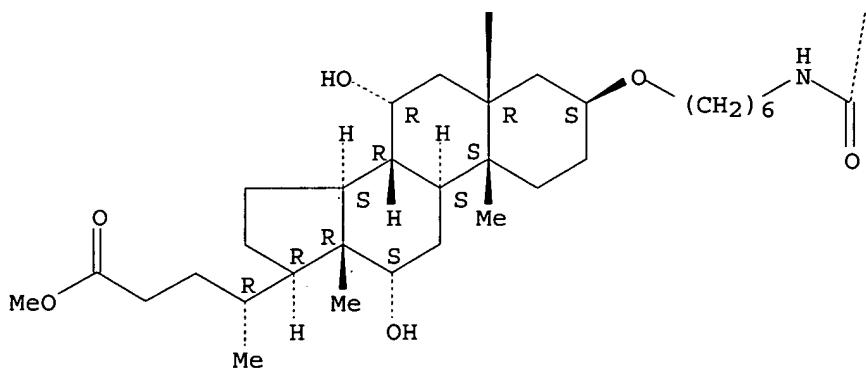
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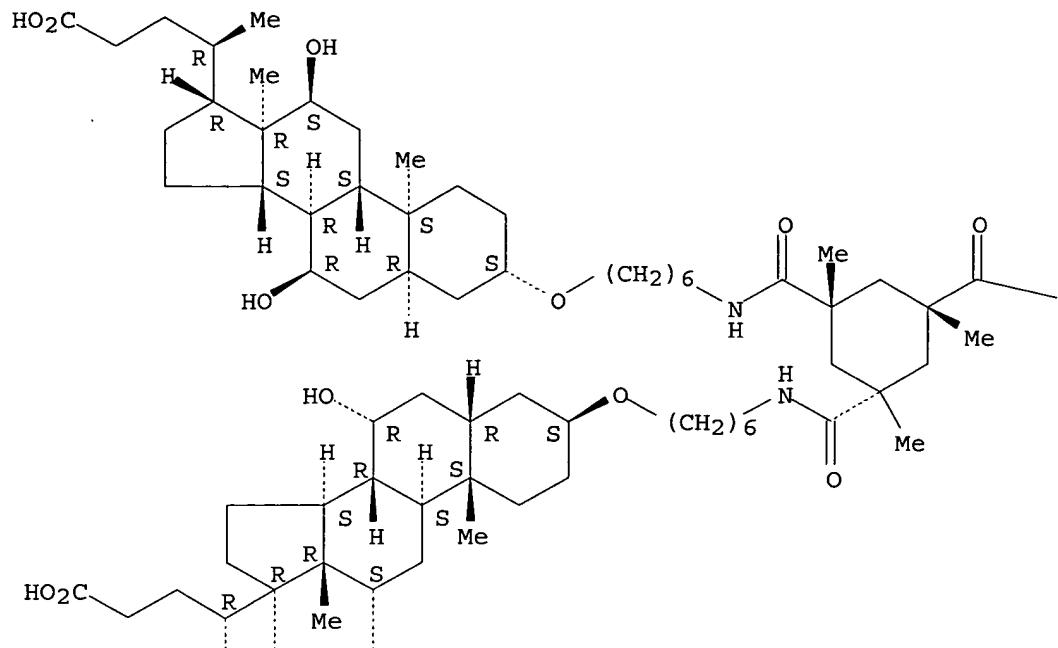


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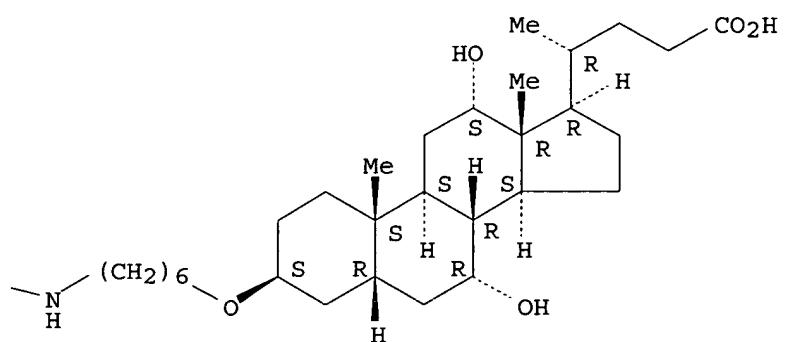
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediyloxy)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

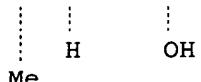
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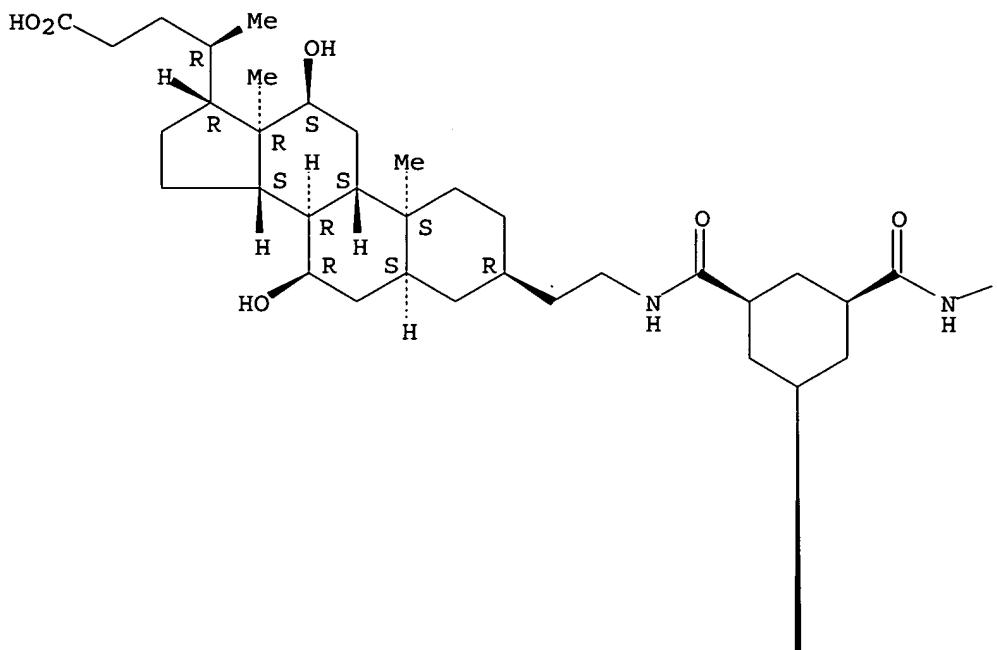
RN 153582-97-9 HCAPLUS

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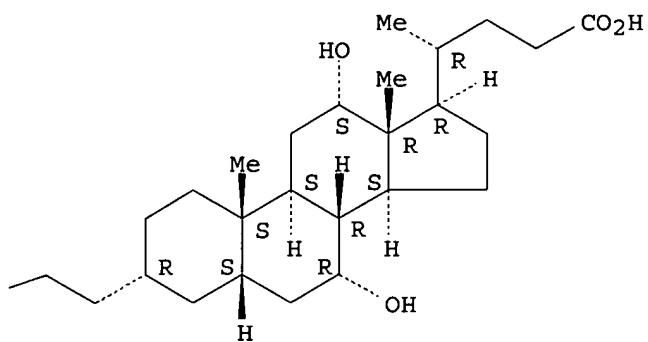
Absolute stereochemistry.

Pryor 09_666463

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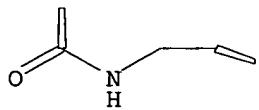


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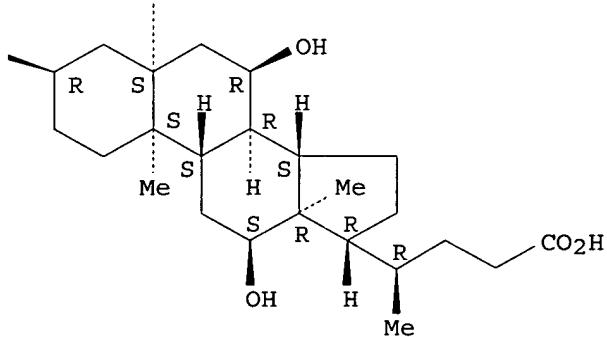


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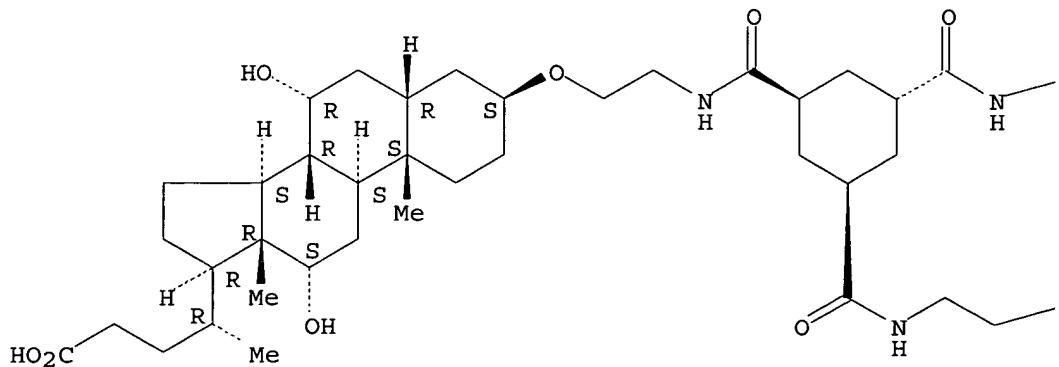


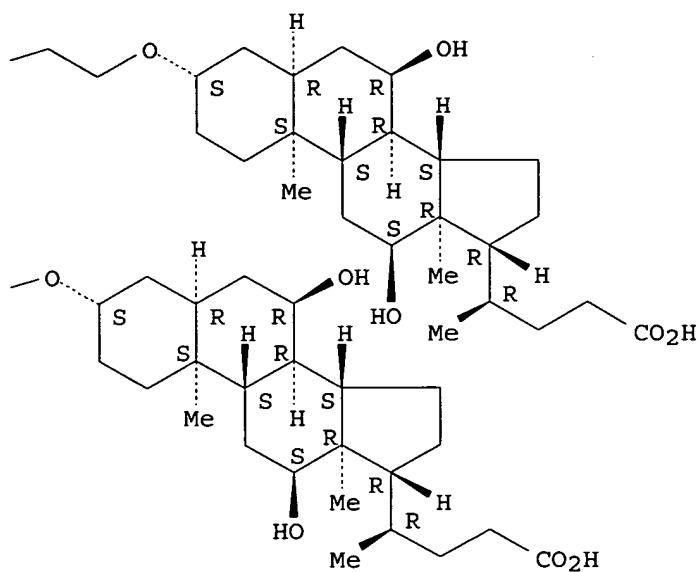
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CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris(carbonylimino-2,1-ethanediylxy)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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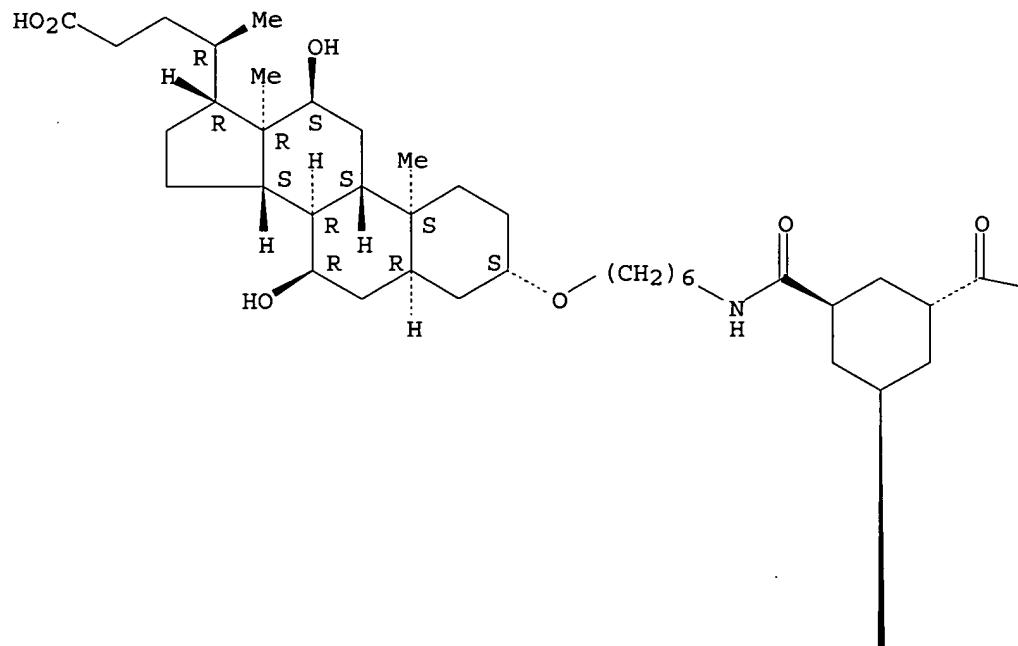




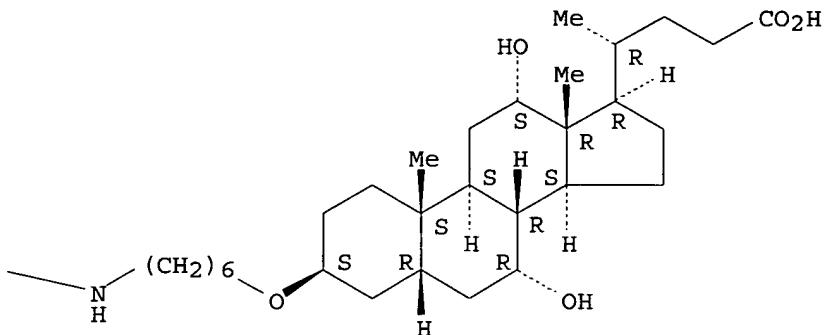
RN 153582-99-1 HCPLUS

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Absolute stereochemistry.

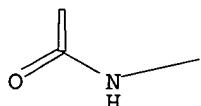


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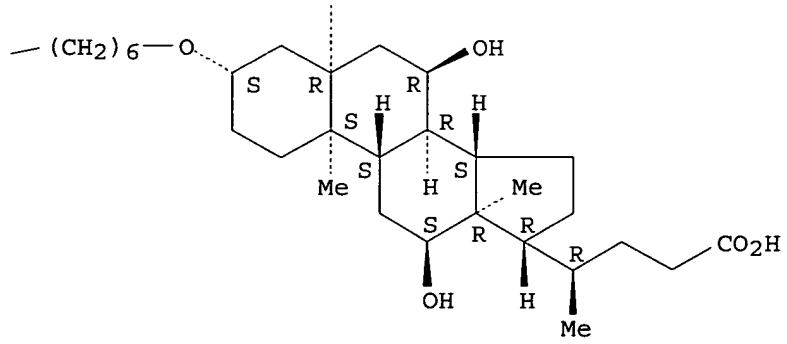


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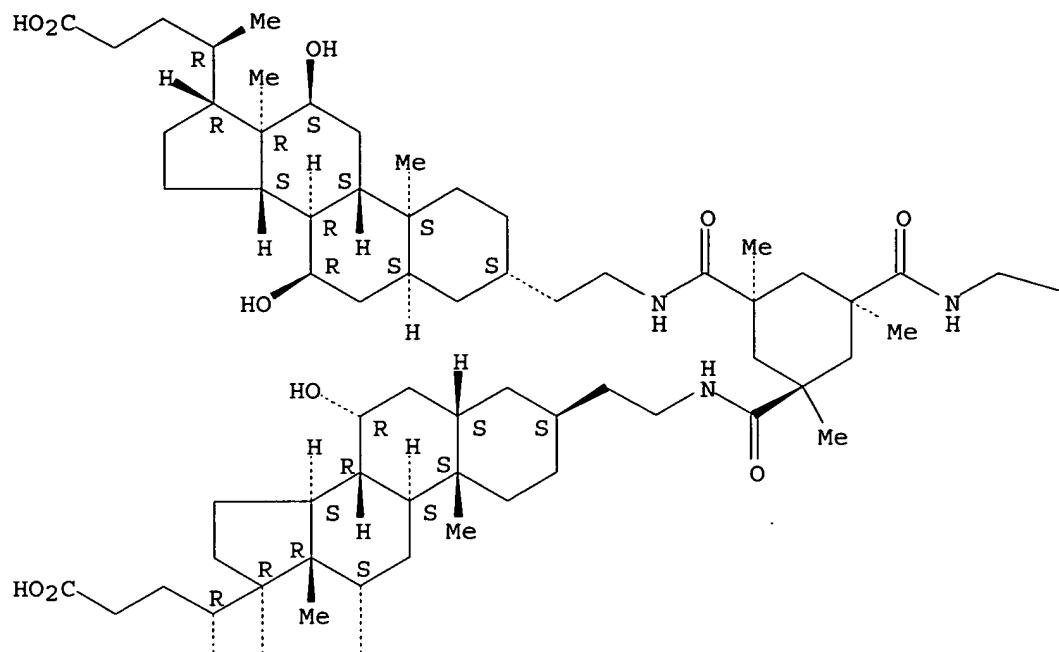


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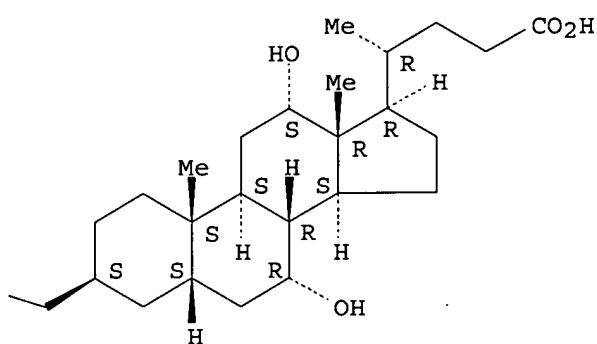
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-2,1-ethanediyl)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

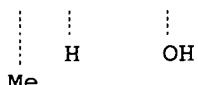
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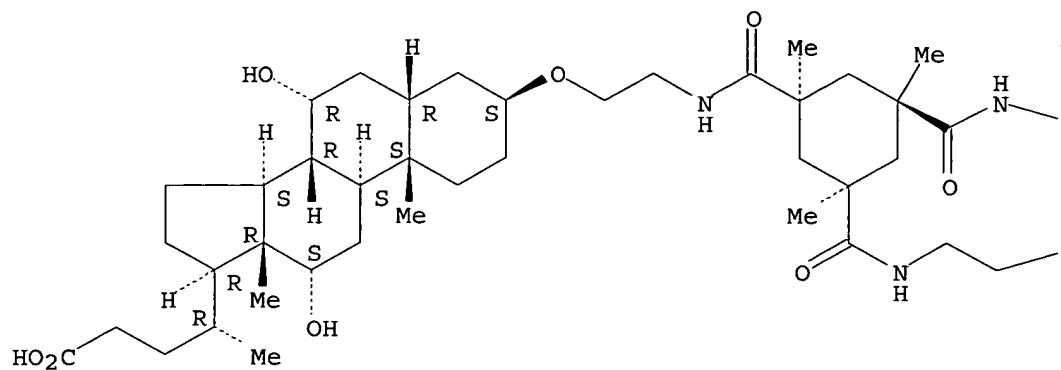


RN 153583-04-1 HCAPLUS
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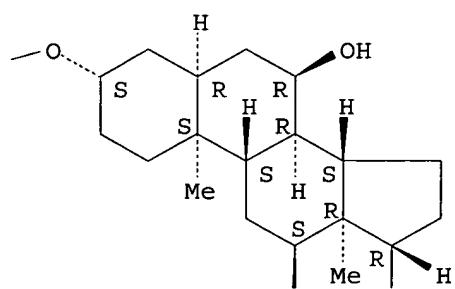
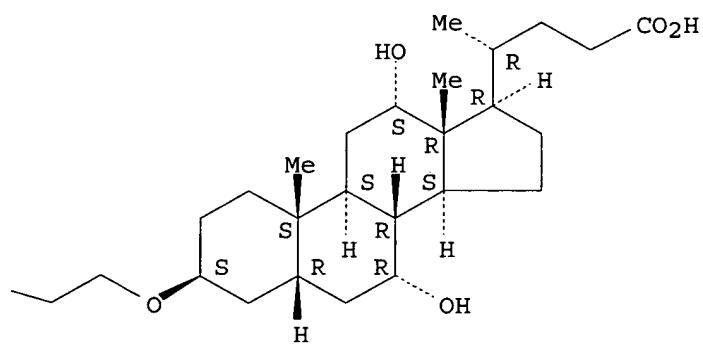
Absolute stereochemistry.

Pryor 09_666463

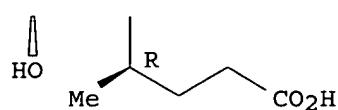
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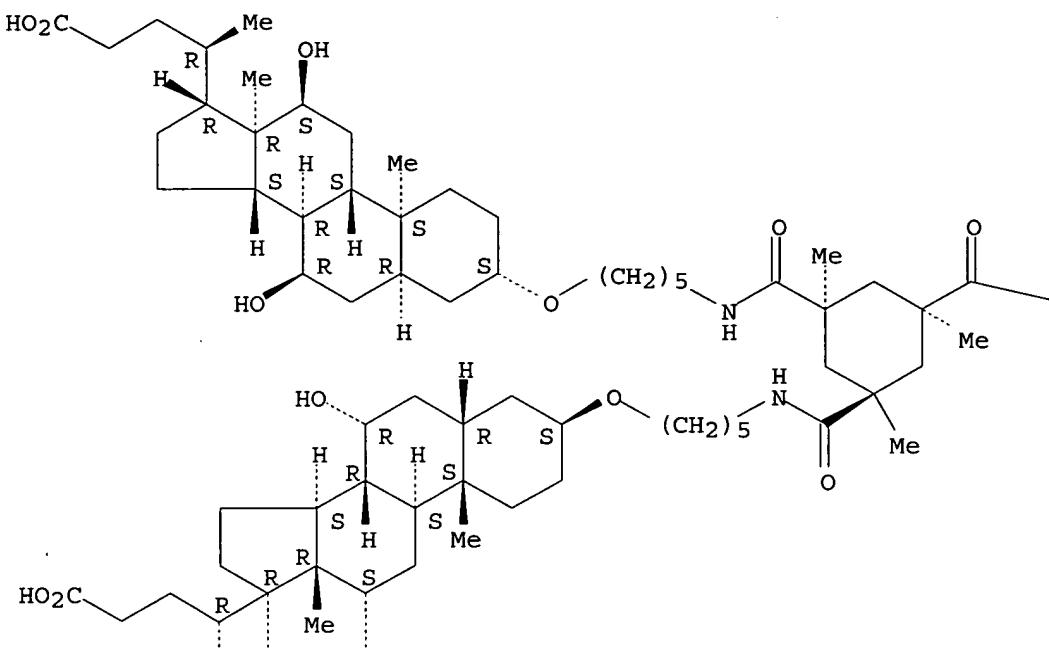


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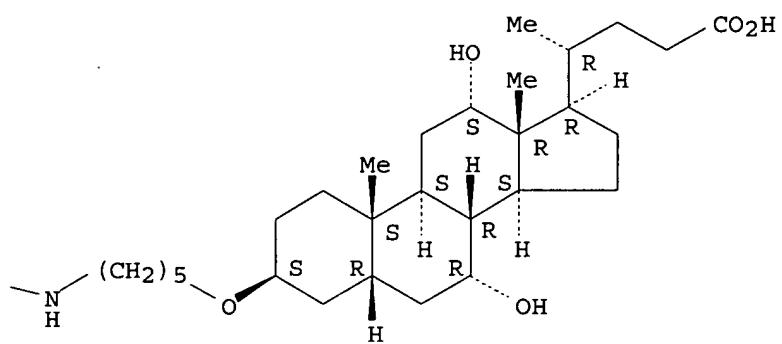
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-5,1-pentanediylxyloxy)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

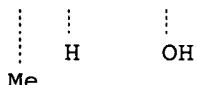
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PAGE 2-A

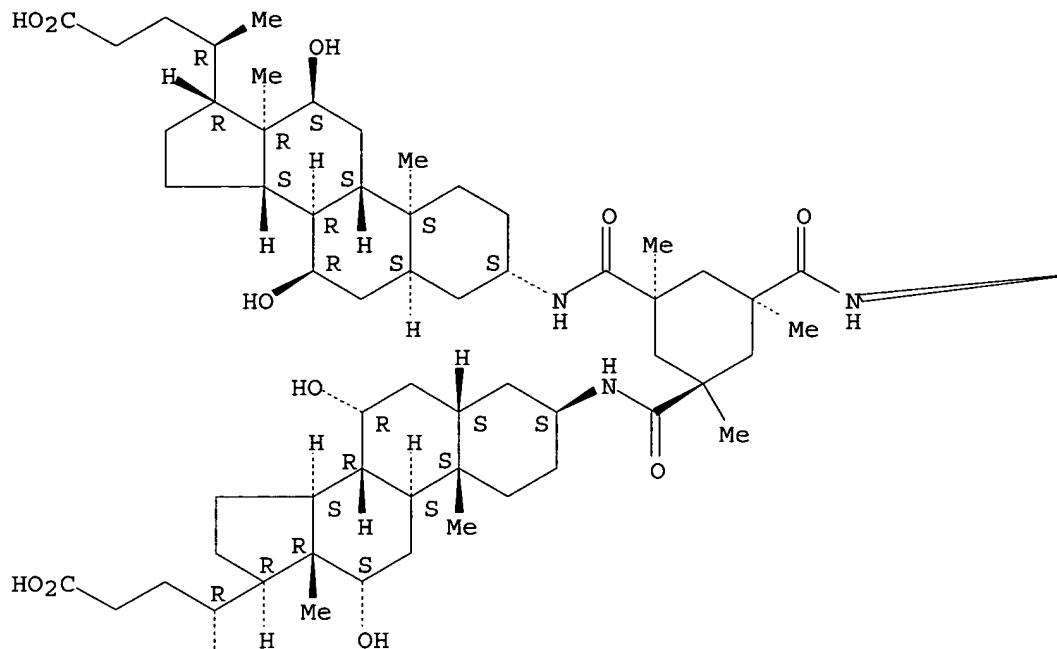


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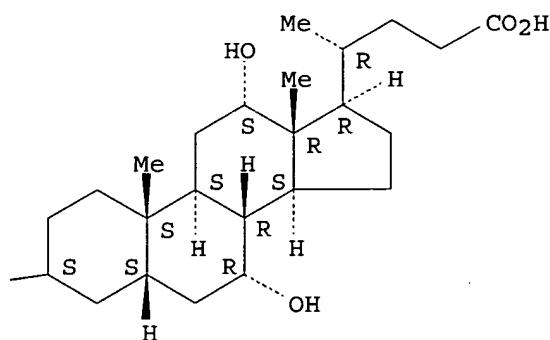
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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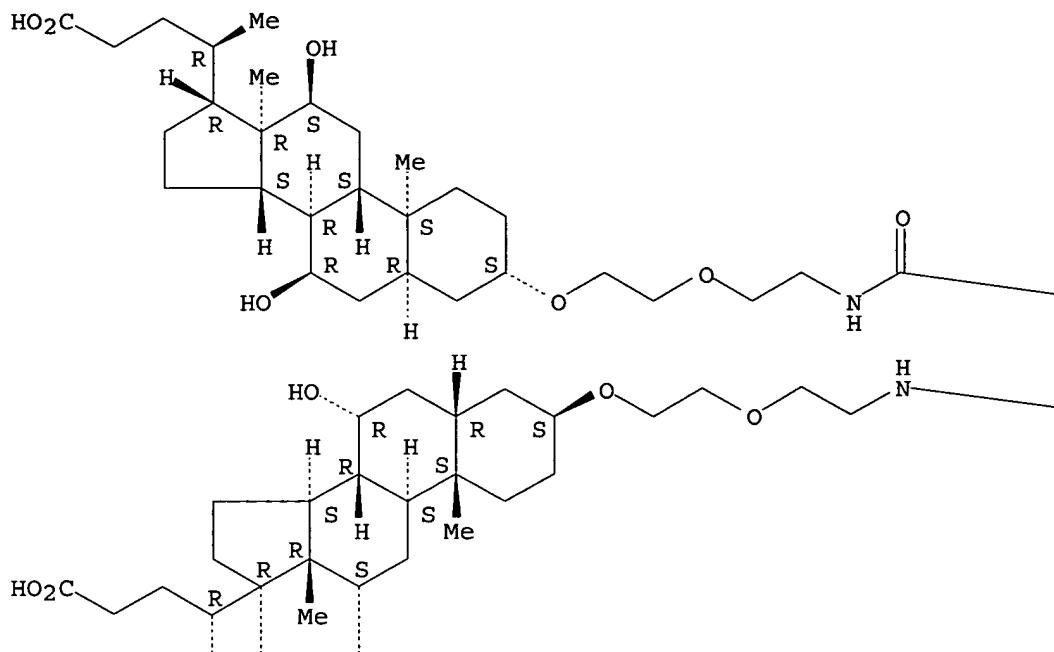
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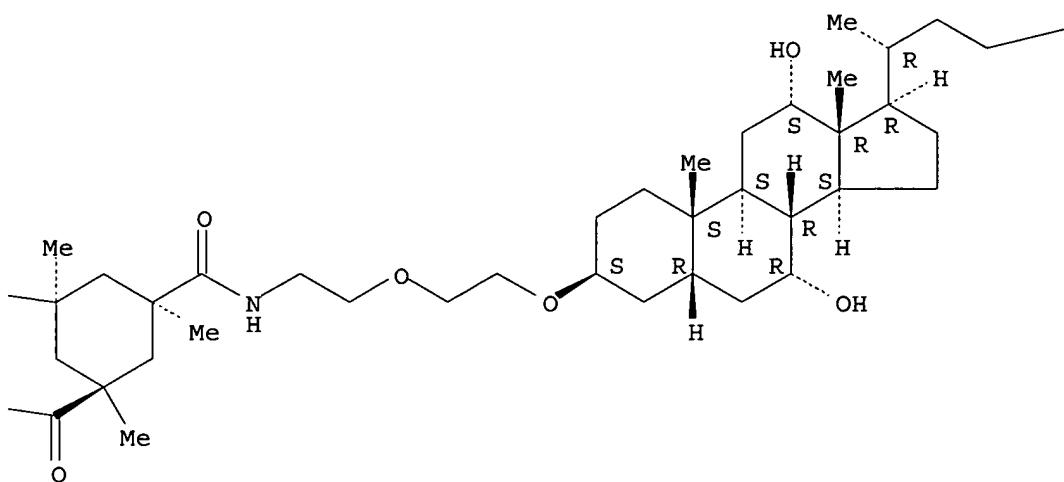
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-2,1-ethanediyl)oxy-2,1-ethanediyl]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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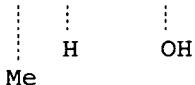
PAGE 1-B



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$$-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$$

PAGE 2-A

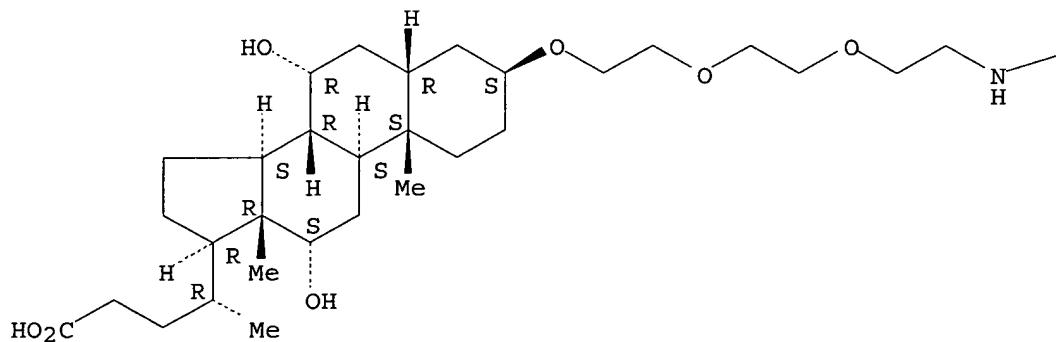


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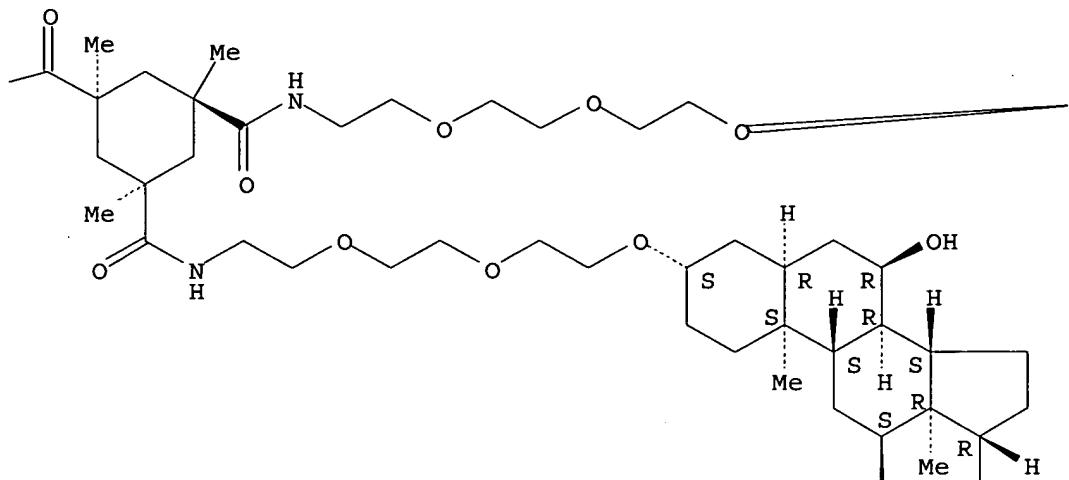
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-2,1-ethanediyl)oxy-2,1-ethanediyl]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

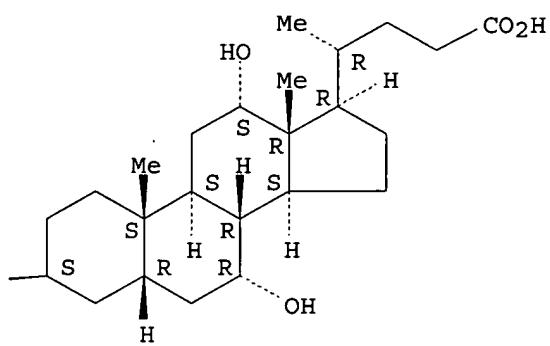
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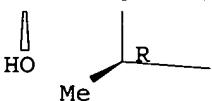
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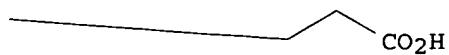


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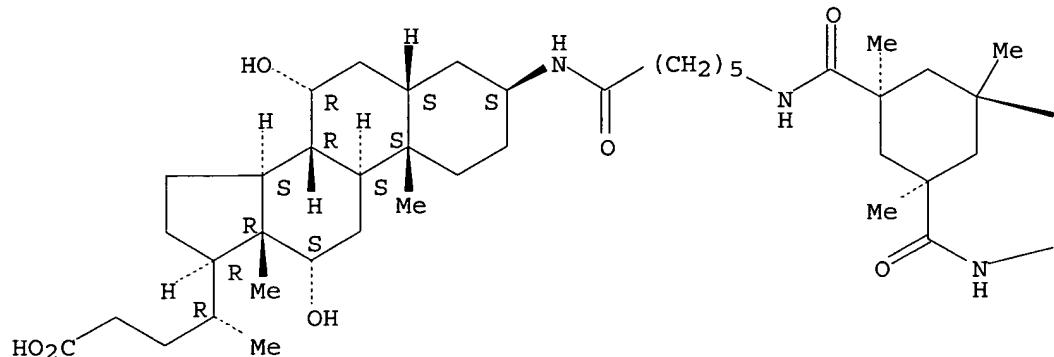
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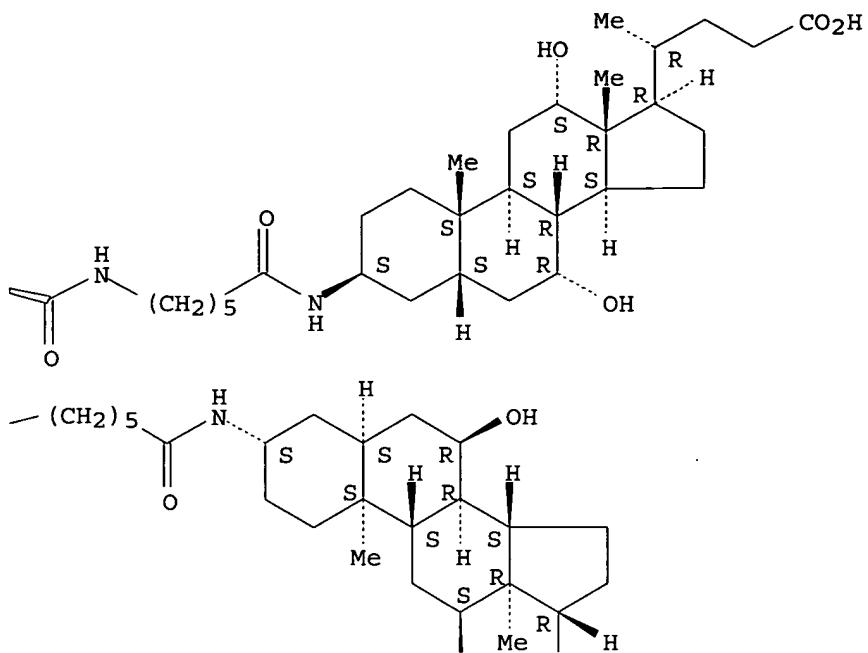


RN 153583-09-6 HCPLUS
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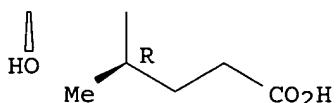
Absolute stereochemistry.



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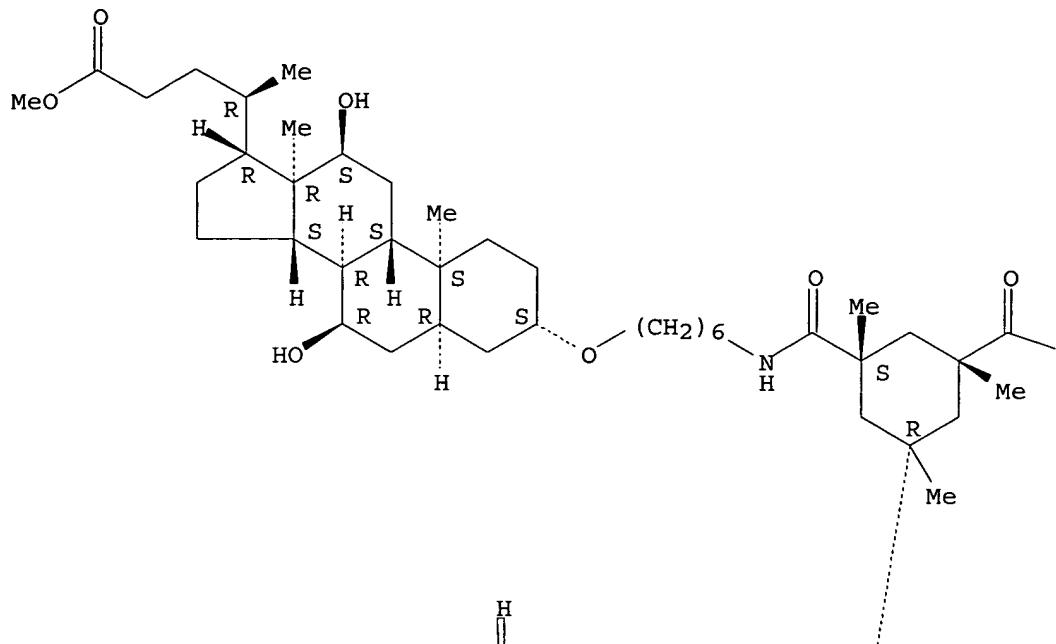


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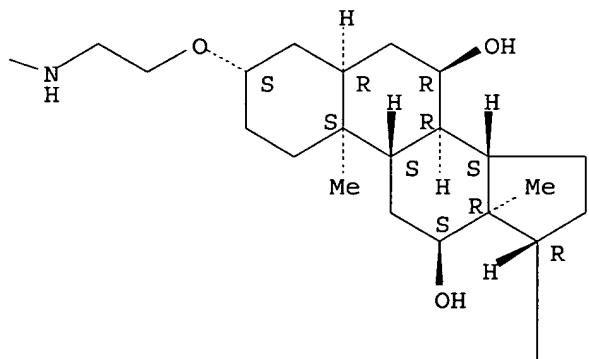
CN . Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3'-(5-[2-[7,12-dihydroxy-24-methoxy-24-oxocholan-3-yl)oxylethyl]amino]carbonyl)-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3-cyclohexanediyil]bis(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediyoxy)]bis[7,12-dihydroxy-, dimethyl ester, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

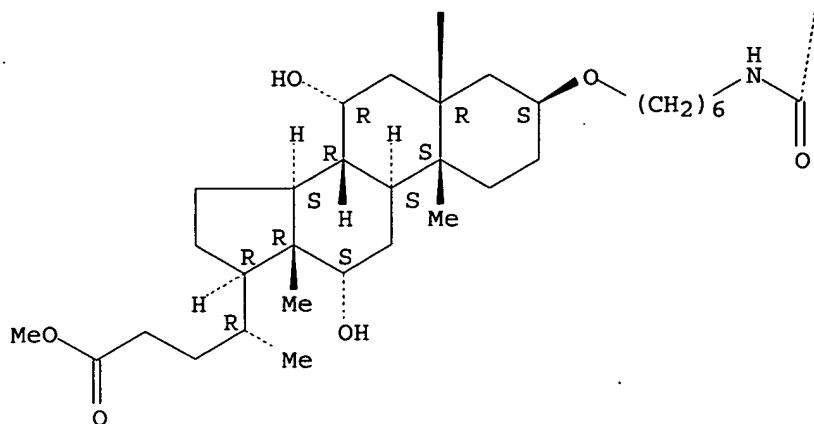
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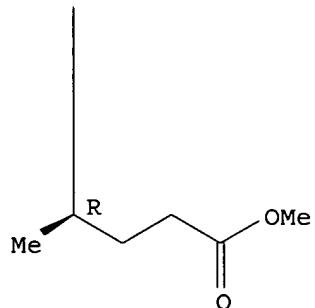
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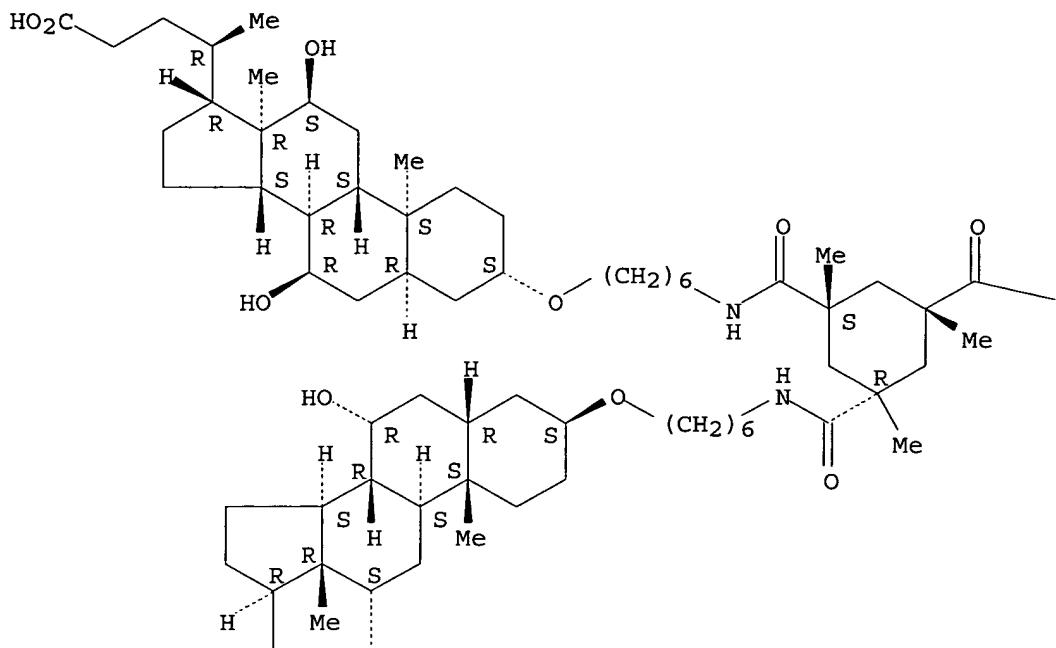


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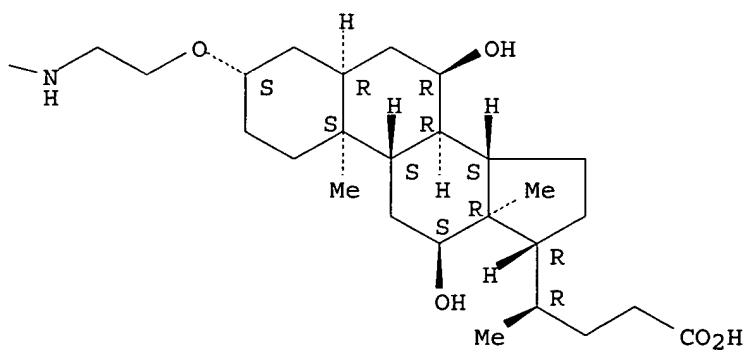
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3' - [[5 - [[2 - [(23-carboxy-7,12-dihydroxy-24-norcholan-3-yl)oxy]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3-cyclohexanediyl]bis(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediyloxy)]bis[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

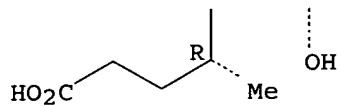
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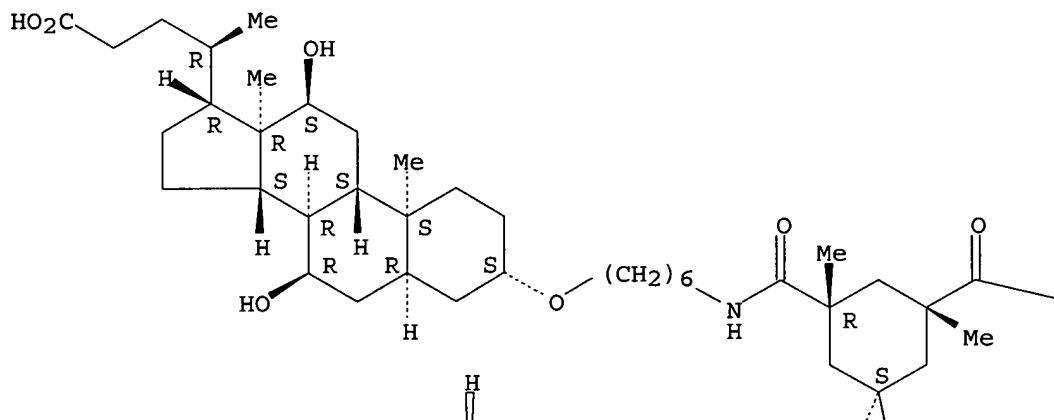
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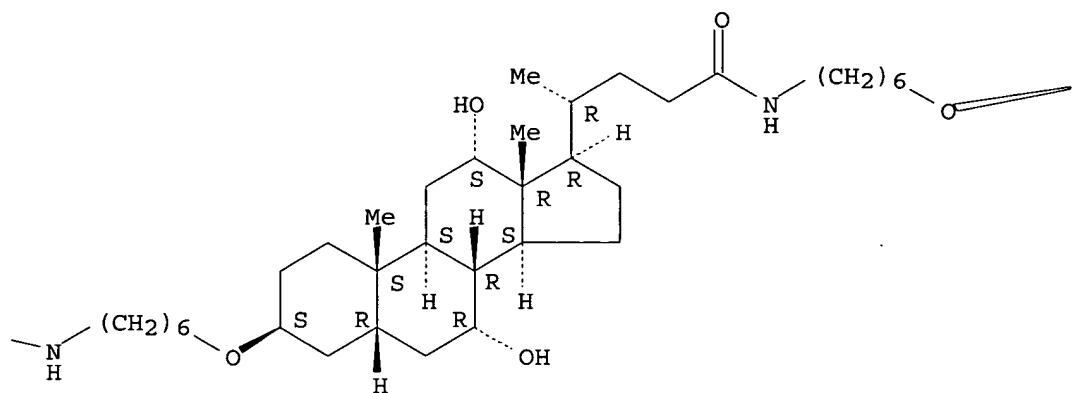
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Absolute stereochemistry.

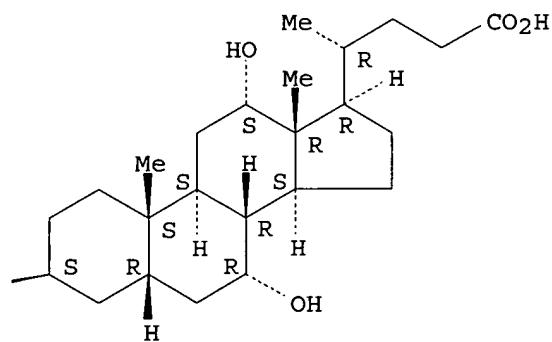
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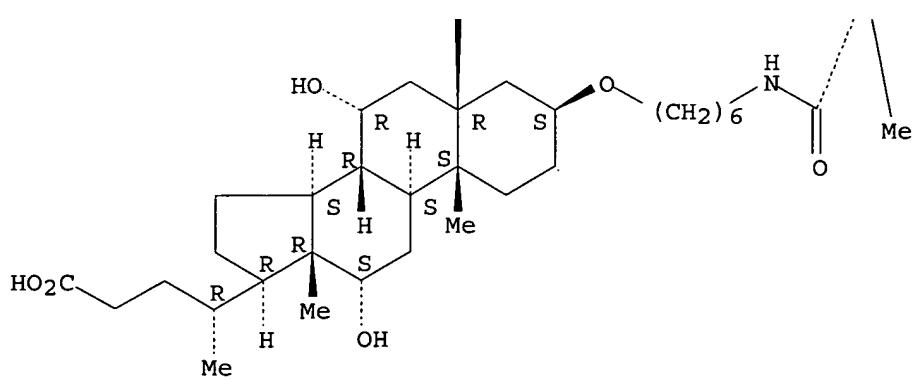
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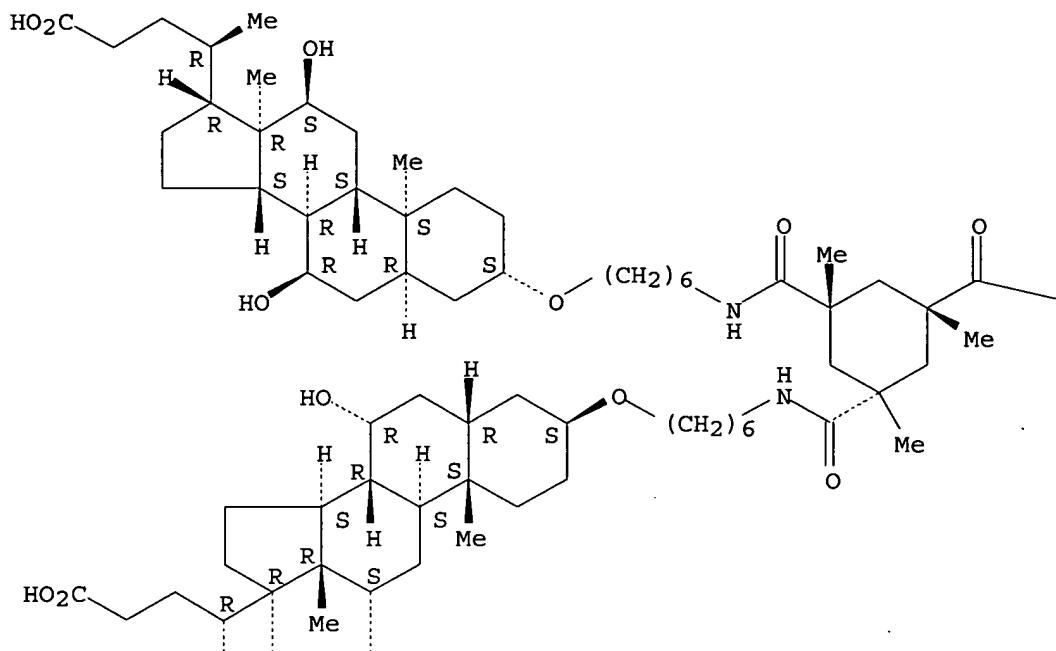


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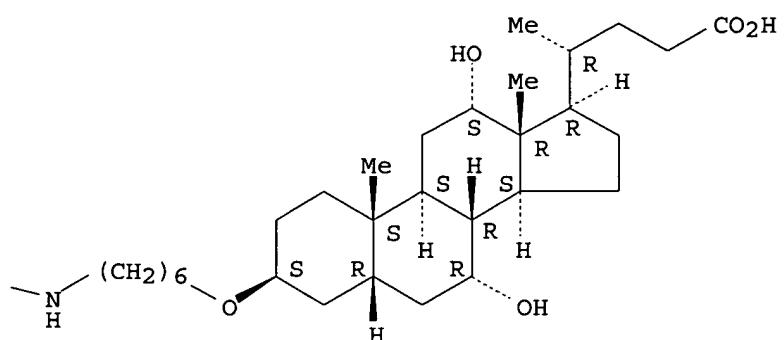
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediylxy)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, trisodium salt, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

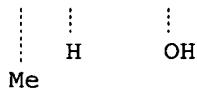
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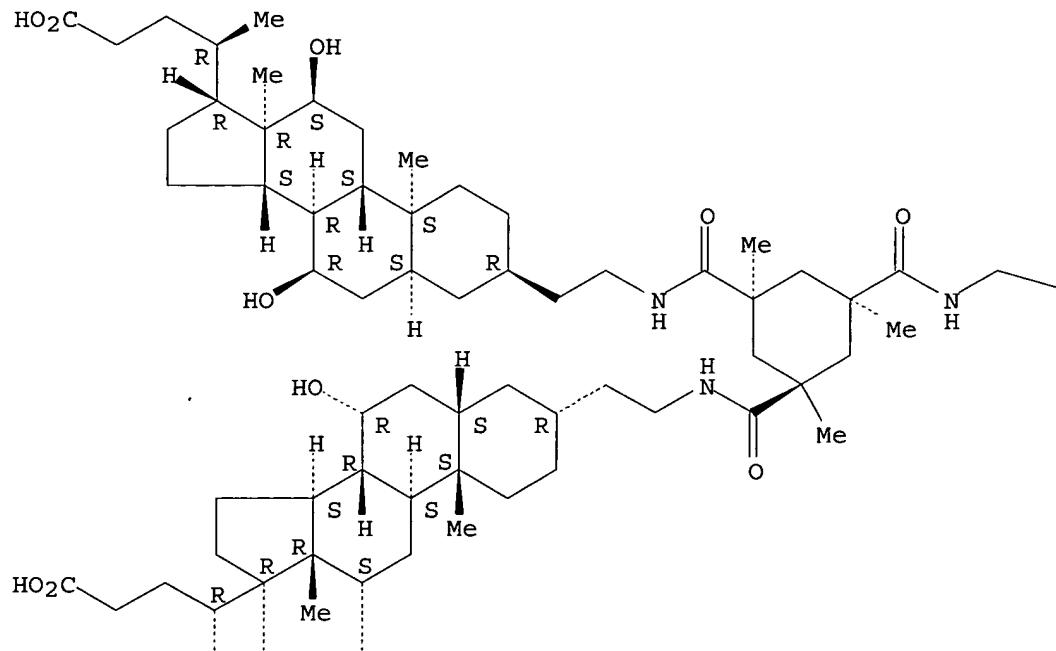
● 3 Na

RN 153665-89-5 HCPLUS

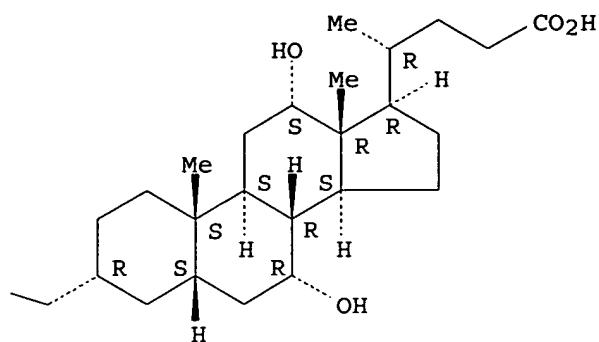
CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-2,1-ethanediyl)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

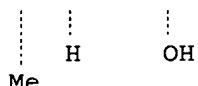
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A

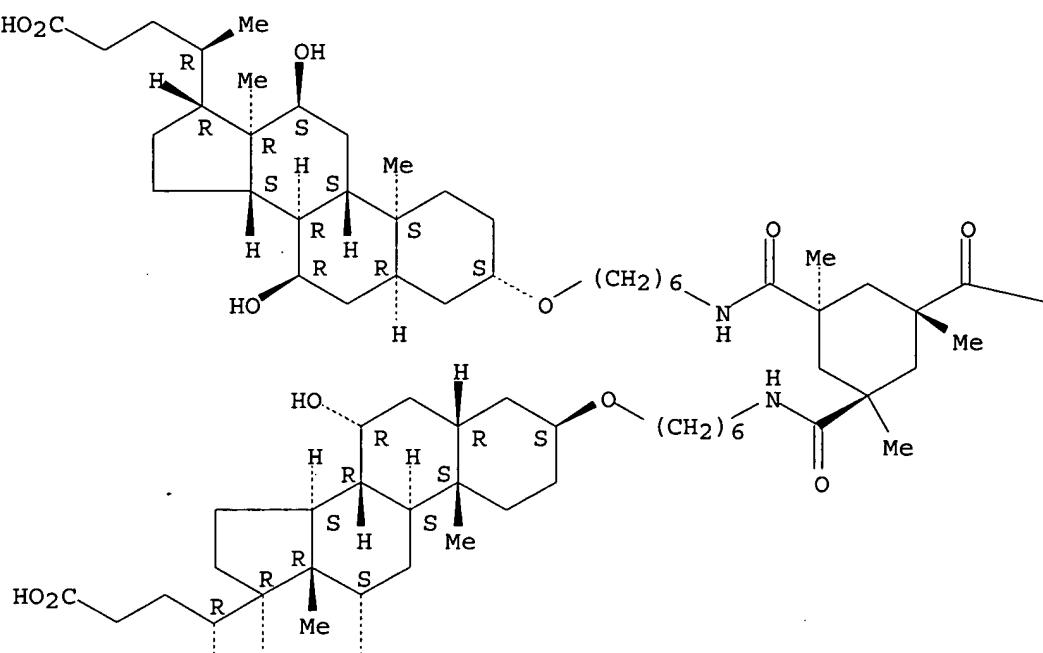


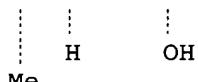
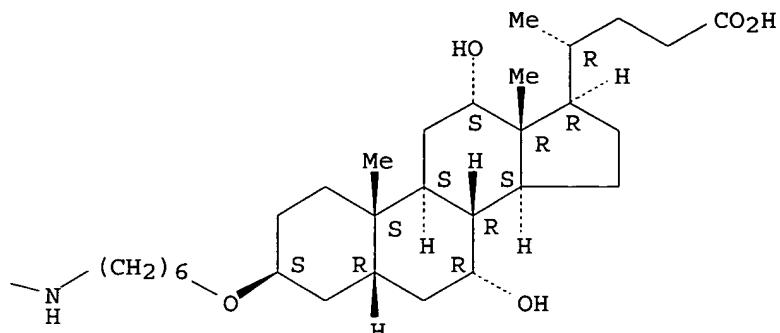
RN 153665-90-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,3',3'''-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyl)tris(carbonylimino-6,1-hexanediyloxy)]tris[7,12-dihydroxy-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L24 ANSWER 60 OF 60 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:55386 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:55386

TITLE: Compounds with urotropine structure. XLV.

AUTHOR(S): Cyclizations starting from 1,3,5-triaminocyclohexane
Stetter, Hermann; Theisen, Dieter; Steffens, Gerd J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Tech. Hochsch. Aachen, Aachen, Fed.
Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Chemische Berichte (1970), 103(1), 200-4
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 72:55386

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB 1,3,5-(O2N)3C6H3 was hydrogenated on Pd/C in AcOEt and R2O to
1,3,5-(RNH)3C6H3 which on further hydrogenation gave .apprx.20% trans and
80% cis isomers of cyclohexanes (I) [where R = Ac or EtCO (Ia)]. trans-Ia
was converted with HC(OEt)3 at 265° to the 2,4,10-triazaadamantane
(II) (R = EtCO). This on saponification gave pure cis-I (R = H). Both cis-

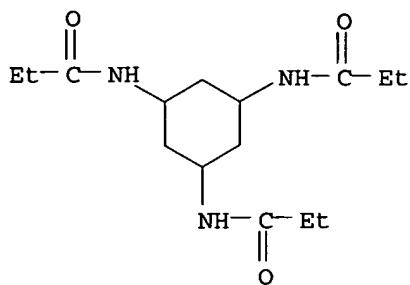
and trans-I (R = PhSO2), obtained from I (R = H) with PhSO2Cl, and CH(OEt)3
were similarly converted to II (R = PhSO2). However, PhSO2NHMe and
CH(OEt)3 gave (PhSO2NMe)2CH(OEt).

IT 26159-21-7P 26159-22-8P

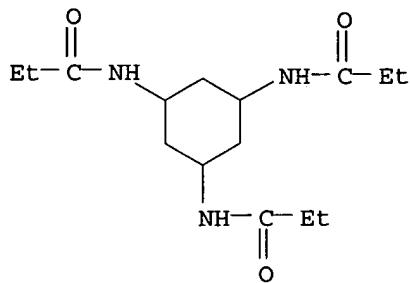
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 26159-21-7 HCAPLUS

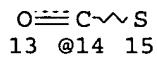
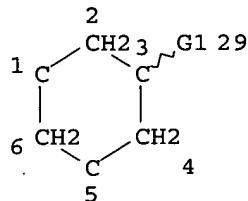
CN Propionamide, N,N',N'''-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris-, cis, cis- (8CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



RN 26159-22-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Propionamide, N,N',N''-1,3,5-cyclohexanetriyltris-, stereoisomer (8CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



=> => d stat que l26
 L12 STR



VAR G1=14/18/21/25
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

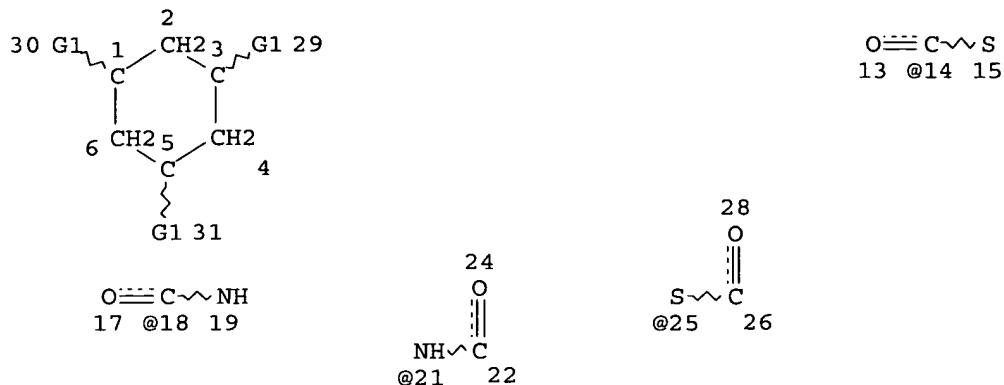
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 19

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

Pryor 09_666463

L14 56598 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L12
L17 STR



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NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

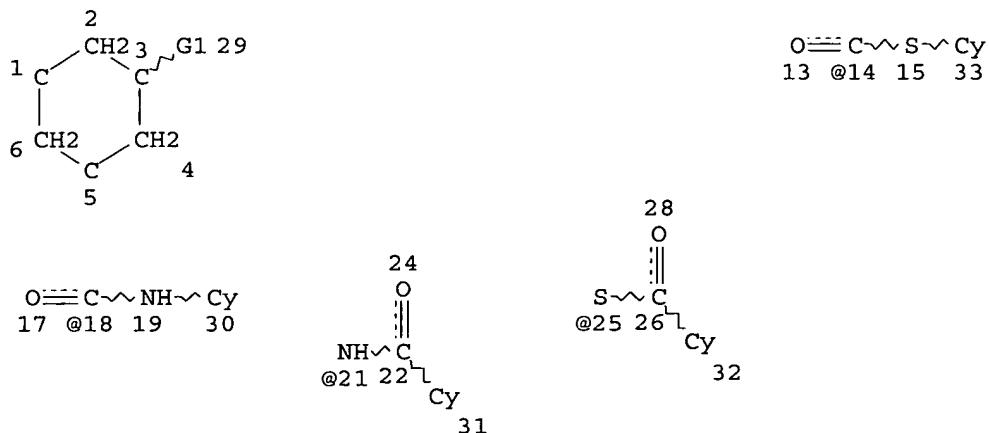
RSPEC 1

NUMBER OF NODES IS 21

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L18 167 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L14 SSS FUL L17

L20 STR



VAR G1=14/18/21/25

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

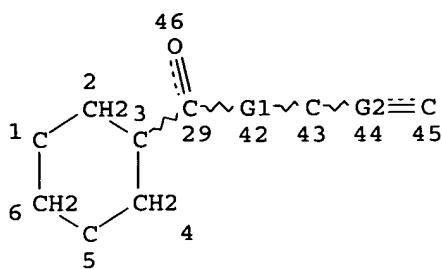
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC 1

NUMBER OF NODES IS 23

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

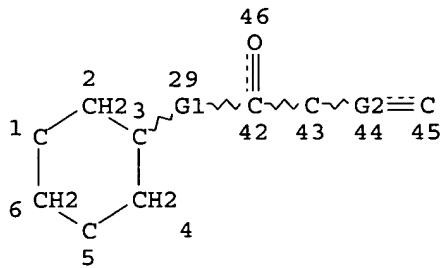
L21 STR



VAR G1=N/S
 REP G2=(0-20) C
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L22 STR



VAR G1=S/N
 REP G2=(0-20) C
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L23 145 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L18 SSS FUL L21 OR L22 OR L20
 L24 60 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L23
 L25 39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LIVOREIL A"/AU OR "LIVOREIL
 AUDE"/AU)
 L26 37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 NOT L24

=> d ibib abs hitstr l26 1-37

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1145996 HCAPLUS
 TITLE: Permanent hair shaping composition containing a

INVENTOR(S) : reducing agent and a photo-oxidant
 LIVOREIL, Aude; Vic, Gabin; Samain, Henri
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1588691	A1	20051026	EP 2005-300301	20050420
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2004-50764	A 20040422
AB Unavailable				

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1067500 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:352825
 TITLE: Hair-perming composition comprising at least one metal-modified material
 INVENTOR(S) : LIVOREIL, Aude; Vic, Gabin; Samain, Henri
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1582199	A1	20051005	EP 2005-300229	20050330
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
FR 2868303	A1	20051007	FR 2004-50642	20040331
FR 2868302	A1	20051007	FR 2004-9259	20040901
CA 2502998	AA	20050930	CA 2005-2502998	20050330
US 2005226836	A1	20051013	US 2005-94641	20050331
JP 2005289998	A2	20051020	JP 2005-101006	20050331
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2004-50642	A 20040331
			FR 2004-9259	A 20040901
			US 2004-572105P	P 20040519

AB An aqueous reducing composition for permanent hair wave preparation contains a reducing agent, a material modified by incorporation of an oxidant chosen from transition metals in the form of salts, oxides or complexes with a ligand. A reducing composition for permanent hair wave prepns. contained thioglycolic acid 9, Zeostop X (comprising Cu, Zn, and Ag) 5, 20% ammonia (pH 9), and water qs to 100 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1025551 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:332027

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing modified polyamines
 and uses of the compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Livoreil, Aude; Vic, Gabin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 40 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2867679	A1	20050923	FR 2004-50532	20040317
WO 2005092274	A1	20051006	WO 2005-FR50169	20050316
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2004-50532 A 20040317
 AB The compns. useful for imparting softness to keratin material or hair, are prepared in aqueous medium and contain cosmetic-acceptable polymers bearing ≥ 2 linear NH or/and branching N groups on main chain while lacking of vinylamine or vinylamide group, where the polymers are modified with ≥ 1 hydrophilic or/and hydrophobic hydrocarbyl segments and do not contain group of S, Si or amidino, the hydrophilic segments are different from sugar, and the modification with hydrophobic segments is not done via a bifunctional spacing group. Thus, mixing a 10% aqueous solution of Lupasol P (aziridine polymer) at pH 8.5 with an 10% aqueous solution of glucose in the presence of a NaBH3CN gave a modified polyamine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:467779 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:487139
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition for forming a polymeric matrix with hollow embossments or outgrowths
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Samain, Henri;
 Heinzelmann, Harry; Pugin, Rapha L.; Jeney, Sylvia
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1535608	A1	20050601	EP 2004-292532	20041026
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

FR 2862869	A1	20050603	FR 2003-50935	20031128
US 2005129646	A1	20050616	US 2004-990880	20041118
JP 2005162753	A2	20050623	JP 2004-342820	20041126
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
AB A cosmetic composition comprises n number of polymers (P ₁ , P ₂ ...P _n) with 10≥n≥2 solubilized in a solvent (S). The polymers (P ₁ , P ₂ ...P _n) and the solvent (S) which is liquid at room temp and pressure can form a distinctive domains constituted by each polymer alone after deposition on the human hair and evaporation of the solvent. A hair preparation contained polystyrene 2, polymethyl methacrylate 1, and toluene q.s. 100 g.				
REFERENCE COUNT:	5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:586 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:79556
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition with a nitrosonium salt for the permanent deformation of keratin fibers
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Samain, Henri
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 20 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2856591	A1	20041231	FR 2003-50266	20030627
FR 2856591	B1	20051014		
EP 1493425	A1	20050105	EP 2004-300404	20040628
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-50266 A 20030627				
AB	The invention relates to a cosmetic composition for the permanent deformation of keratinous fibers, in particular those of the hair, and composed of at least a nitrosonium salt.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	10	THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L26 ANSWER 6 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1154307 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:79554
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing a precursor of a thiyl radical for the permanent waving of keratinous fibers
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Samain, Henri
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Pryor 09_666463

EP 1491181	A2	20041229	EP 2004-300403	20040628
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
FR 2856592	A1	20041231	FR 2003-50267	20030627
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2003-50267	A 20030627

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:79554

AB The invention involves a cosmetic composition intended for the permanent waving of keratinous fibers, particularly hairs, and composed of at least one thiyl radical.

L26 ANSWER 7 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:995898 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:415602
TITLE: Dithiols in a hair-perming composition
INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Genain, Gilles; Livoreil, Aude
; Vic, Gabin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004098488	A2	20041118	WO 2004-FR1071	20040504
WO 2004098488	A3	20041229		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2854568	A1	20041112	FR 2003-5496	20030506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2003-5496	A 20030506
			US 2003-477366P	P 20030611

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:415602

AB The invention relates to the use of particular dithiols in a hair-perming composition. The invention also relates to a hair-perming method employing the dithiols as well as cosmetic compns. containing at least one of the dithiols and at least 1 compound selected from among surfactants and nonionic, anionic, cationic, amphoteric or zwitterionic polymers or cosmetic compns. containing specific dithiols. Thus, a formulation contained a dithiol 20.83, ammonia qs to pH 7, and water qs to 100 g.

L26 ANSWER 8 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:992715 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:415631
TITLE: Processes for removing makeup and reapplying it to
hair after receptor ligand treatment
INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Bernard, Bruno
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 14 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2854796	A1	20041119	FR 2003-5775	20030514
WO 2004100911	A1	20041125	WO 2004-FR1090	20040506
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-5775 A 20030514
 AB Make-ups are removed from keratin fibers and reapplied to the hair after a treatment of the fibers by ligand receptor system and amino acids or salts. The hair is treated with biotin (500 µg/mL) in a phosphate buffer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 9 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:962899 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:415614
 TITLE: Use of dithiols in a composition for permanent waving of hair
 INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Genain, Gilles; Livoreil, Aude
 ; Vic, Gabin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 28 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2854568	A1	20041112	FR 2003-5496	20030506
WO 2004098488	A2	20041118	WO 2004-FR1071	20040504
WO 2004098488	A3	20041229		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-5496 A 20030506

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004054527	A1	20040701	WO 2003-FR3698	20031212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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FR 2848428	A1	20040618	FR 2002-15860	20021213
EP 1572139	A1	20050914	EP 2003-813178	20031212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-15860	A 20021213
			US 2003-448112P	P 20030220
			WO 2003-FR3698	W 20031212

AB The invention concerns a cosmetic composition comprising a cosmetic active agent and one photodimerizable compound enabling a material deposit to be provided on the keratin materials, which are resistant to washing. The location is precisely controlled and is capable of providing long-lasting cosmetic properties to the keratin materials. Thus, an aqueous dispersion containing poly(vinyl acetate) partially saponified and carrying stilbazolium groups was adsorbed on poly(vinyl acetate) particles. A formulation comprised the above dispersion 11.25, Skinotan S10 (a Dimethicone copolyol) 0.5, and water qs to 100 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 12 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:492299 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:59210
 TITLE: Cosmetic compositions comprising a photodimerizable compound
 INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude;
 Giroud, Franck
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 41 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2848428	A1	20040618	FR 2002-15860	20021213
WO 2004054527	A1	20040701	WO 2003-FR3698	20031212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,				

US 2003-477366P P 20030611

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:415614
 AB The use of dithiols in hair compns. for permanent deformation of the hair is disclosed. A process for permanent deformation of the hair implementing these dithiols and at least a surfactant and nonionic, anionic, cationic, amphoteric or zwitterionic polymers also is disclosed. A reducing lotion contained N,N'-dimethyl-N,N'-di(mercaptopropionyl)hydrazine 20.83, ammonia q.s. pH = 7, and water q.s. 100 g.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 10 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:960036 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:400482
 TITLE: Alkaline straightening of the hair in the presence of a hydrosoluble polymer having a high molecular weight
 INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Livoreil, Aude
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1475075	A1	20041110	EP 2004-291136	20040504
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
FR 2854567	A1	20041112	FR 2003-5451	20030505
US 2004265256	A1	20041230	US 2004-837642	20040504
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2003-5451	A 20030505
			US 2003-477347P	P 20030611

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:400482
 AB Hair straightener preps. contain an alkaline straightening composition and a hydrosol. polymer having a high mol. weight. The two composition are applied simultaneously or successively on the hair. A hair straightener preps. contained sodium hydroxide 1.99, Ultimer TX-11415 6.65, and water q.s. 100 g. The composition was applied on the hair for 20 min and then, washed with water and dried. The composition produced more porosity in the hair than the control composition containing no hydrosol. polymer.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 11 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:531322 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:76400
 TITLE: Cosmetic compositions comprising a photodimerizable compound for treating keratin materials
 INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude;
 Giroud, Franck
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1572139 A1 20050914 EP 2003-813178 20031212
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-15860 A 20021213
 US 2003-448112P P 20030220
 WO 2003-FR3698 W 20031212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:59210

AB A cosmetic composition contains a compound with photodimerizable groups.
 Thus, a

composition contained a dispersion of poly(vinyl acetate) (PVA) containing stilbazolium groups adsorbed on PVA particles 11.25, Dimethicone copolyol (Skinostan S10) 0.5, and water qs to 100 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 13 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:446883 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:428669

TITLE: Cosmetic hair treatment process for imparting enduring cosmetic properties to hair

INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Daubresse, Nicolas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1424061	A1	20040602	EP 2003-292930	20031126
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
FR 2847806	A1	20040604	FR 2002-15076	20021129
US 2004156803	A1	20040812	US 2003-721106	20031126
JP 2004182731	A2	20040702	JP 2003-401539	20031201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-15076	A 20021129
			US 2002-434665P	P 20021220

AB A process for treatment of hair comprises a non-reducing step of hair activation and a second step of applying a cosmetic composition able to form a covalent bond with the activated hair. A solution containing polyethyleneimine 10, 36% HCl qs to pH 8, and water qs 100 g was applied on the hair and kept at 60° for 30 min., then a solution containing Reactive Blue-4 dye 5, and water qs 100 g was applied onto the hair and kept at 30° for another 30 min. The hair was then washed with water and dried to obtain the desired color.

L26 ANSWER 14 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:249283 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:275720

TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing a ligand-exogenous receptor system adsorbed or fixed in a covalent way to keratinic material and treatment of the hair using this composition or its components

INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Bernard, Bruno

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 55 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2844712	A1	20040326	FR 2002-11782	20020924
JP 2005023016	A2	20050127	JP 2003-189618	20030701
BR 2003003867	A	20040908	BR 2003-3867	20030922
EP 1402880	A1	20040331	EP 2003-292330	20030923
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004208843	A1	20041021	US 2003-667435	20030923
JP 2004115518	A2	20040415	JP 2003-331415	20030924
CN 1494893	A	20040512	CN 2003-159754	20030924

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-11782 A 20020924

AB Cosmetic compns. contain a cosmetic agent fixed in a covalent way to one of both of (a) a compound and/or a (b) sequestering agent of this compound. The invention also relates to processes of treatment of the keratinous matters with these compns. A solution of antifluorescein isothiocyanate (anti-FITC) was applied on the hair, then washed with Tween-20. The treated hair was then, put in a solution of FITC-dextran for two hours, then it was washed. Anal. of the hair showed that dextran was deposited on the hair while there was no dextran on the hair which was not treated with anti-FITC.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 15 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:895807 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:369378

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing photoactivated diazirines

INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 21 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2839446	A1	20031114	FR 2002-5863	20020513
EP 1362851	A1	20031119	EP 2003-291041	20030429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2003335638	A2	20031125	JP 2003-134790	20030513
US 2004043046	A1	20040304	US 2003-436050	20030513
US 2005118207	A9	20050602		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-5863 A 20020513
US 2002-386571P P 20020607

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:369378

AB A cosmetic composition contains at least a diazirine covalently bound to a cosmetic ingredient. Thus, Jeffamine M1000 was allowed to react with a diazirine derivative. The compound was applied on natural hair and the hair was irradiated at 360 nm for 30 min.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 16 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:837576 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:327947
 TITLE: Hair compositions containing exogenous ligand-receptor system
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Bernard, Bruno
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 52 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2838640	A1	20031024	FR 2002-4952	20020419
CA 2424531	AA	20031019	CA 2003-2424531	20030411
EP 1358867	A1	20031105	EP 2003-290939	20030416
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003001276	A	20040817	BR 2003-1276	20030417
CN 1451370	A	20031029	CN 2003-122528	20030418
JP 2004002398	A2	20040108	JP 2003-115723	20030421
US 2004042993	A1	20040304	US 2003-419257	20030421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-4952	A 20020419
			US 2002-396581P	P 20020718

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:327947
 AB Cosmetic compns. contain biotin and/or a sequestering agent, capable of forming complexes with biotin. The present invention relates also to a process of treatment of the hair containing the above composition. Thus, TFP-PEG-biotin compound was fixed on the hair surface by using the avidin-peroxidase complex. The above compound was resistant to shampooing.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 17 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:798404 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:311933
 TITLE: Organically modified metal particles for the treatment of human hair
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Giroud, Franck
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 29 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2838052	A1	20031010	FR 2002-4354	20020408
US 2004010864	A1	20040122	US 2003-393924	20030324
BR 2003001010	A	20040817	BR 2003-1010	20030404
EP 1352634	A1	20031015	EP 2003-290859	20030407
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 JP 2003300844 A2 20031021 JP 2003-104224 20030408
 CN 1494894 A 20040512 CN 2003-110321 20030408
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-4354 A 20020408
 US 2002-396581P P 20020718

AB The invention relates to the use of a suspension of organically modified metallic nanoparticles carrying on their surface a monolayer obtained from organosulfur compds. for the coloring and/or the treatment of human hair. Nanoparticles of gold modified by mercaptosuccinic acid were obtained by the treatment of HAuCl₄.3H₂O with mercaptosuccinic acid in the presence of NaBH₄ in aqueous MeOH solution These nanoparticles were adsorbed on white hair fibers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 18 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:798402 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:311931
 TITLE: Metal coating of hair fibers for cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Giroud, Franck
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 18 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2838050	A1	20031010	FR 2002-4352	20020408
CN 1449737	A	20031022	CN 2003-108449	20030331
BR 2003000873	A	20040817	BR 2003-873	20030403
EP 1352630	A2	20031015	EP 2003-290860	20030407
EP 1352630	A3	20040324		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2003223944	A1	20031204	US 2003-407911	20030407
JP 2003300840	A2	20031021	JP 2003-104420	20030408
			FR 2002-4352	A 20020408
			US 2002-372455P	P 20020416

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The invention relates to a treatment process which confers cosmetic properties on hair fibers. The process consists of treating the fibers with a metal salt in the presence of a reducing agent, directly on the fiber to form the corresponding free metal. Thus, a lock of hair after being shampooed, was dried and an aqueous solution of AgNO₃ was applied onto the hair. After the addition of NaBH₄, the natural pigmented hair was dark, with metallic brilliance reflected on it.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 19 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:659849 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:169001
 TITLE: Use in cosmetics of stable aqueous dispersions of core-shell-type particles with reactive silyl groups
 INVENTOR(S): Rollat, Isabelle; Livoreil, Aude; Vic, Gabin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 15 pp.

WO 2003059299	A1	20030724	WO 2002-FR4595	20021231
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1461002	A1	20040929	EP 2002-799133	20021231
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-17074	A 20011231
			WO 2002-FR4595	W 20021231

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:73721

AB Cosmetic compns. comprise a biotin derivative and/or a complexing agent for hair dyeing. Hair dyes were prepared containing avidin-biotin.

L26 ANSWER 21 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:475492 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:41436

TITLE: Cosmetic hair preparation forming soft coating comprising a polymer having non-silicone skeleton and reactive group

INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Rollat, Isabelle; Giroud, Franck;
Mougin, Nathalie; Livoreil, Aude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 29 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2833600	A1	20030620	FR 2001-16384	20011218
FR 2833600	B1	20040813		
EP 1321125	A1	20030625	EP 2002-292957	20021129
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CN 1448125	A	20031015	CN 2002-140020	20021217
JP 2003192547	A2	20030709	JP 2002-367351	20021218
US 2003165450	A1	20030904	US 2002-321361	20021218
BR 2002005588	A	20040803	BR 2002-5588	20021218

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-16384 A 20011218

AB A cosmetic hair preparation contains a non-silicone polymer, with reactive chemical functions, ready to form a soft coating on the hair. A hair composition

contained 10% poly(glycidyl methacrylate) 20, ethylenediamine 5, 22% ammonia q.s. pH = 9, methyl ethyl ketone 20, and water q.s. 100 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 22 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:475472 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:57626

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions comprising polymers having

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2836041	A1	20030822	FR 2002-2187	20020221
FR 2836041	B1	20040521		
WO 2003070205	A1	20030828	WO 2003-FR490	20030214
WO 2003070205	C1	20040506		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1478332	A1	20041124	EP 2003-722654	20030214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK	GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
US 2003177590	A1	20030925	US 2003-369767	20030221
<i>FR 2002-2187</i> A 20020221				
US 2002-362088P P 20020307				
WO 2003-FR490 W 20030214				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The present invention relates to the use in cosmetic, and in particular for the treatment of human keratinous fibers, of an aqueous dispersion of particles of the core/envelope-type formed from an envelope containing insol. acrylic polymers in water, and of a core containing compds. with reactive silyl functions. A hair preparation contained Sanmol EW102 10, water 100, and ammonium hydroxide ph 8.5%. The particle size after 2 mo storage at 45° was 149 nm.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 20 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:516837 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:73721
 TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing a active cosmetic agent and an exogenous hair ligand-receptor system and a method of treatment of the hair using these compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude; Bernard, Bruno
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 44 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2834209	A1	20030704	FR 2001-17074	20011231
FR 2834209	B1	20040423		
US 2003161803	A1	20030828	US 2002-330481	20021230

INVENTOR(S) : complementary chemical groups
 Samain, Henri; Rollat, Isabelle; Vic, Gabin;
Livoreil, Aude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 24 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2833487	A1	20030620	FR 2001-16387	20011218
FR 2833487	B1	20040827		
EP 1321126	A1	20030625	EP 2002-292958	20021129
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CN 1426772	A	20030702	CN 2002-151870	20021217
JP 2003192542	A2	20030709	JP 2002-367352	20021218
US 2003143175	A1	20030731	US 2002-321355	20021218
BR 2002007147	A	20030930	BR 2002-7147	20021218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-16387	A 20011218

AB Cosmetic compns. contain at least two polymers with complementary chemical groups ready to form a coating on the keratinous fibers, and in particular on hair. A hair preparation contained starburst PAMAM dendrimer 50, and 5% Gantrez S-97BF 50 g. The preparation was applied on the hair and left to dry, then kept for 2 h at 100°. The composition remained on the hair even after 10 washing with shampoo.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 23 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:475471 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:57625
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition forming a tackant coating comprising a polymer having a non-silicone skeleton and reactive groups
 INVENTOR(S) : Samain, Henri; Rollat, Isabelle; Giroud, Franck;
 Mougin, Nathalie; **Livoreil, Aude**
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : L'Oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 33 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2833486	A1	20030620	FR 2001-16386	20011218
FR 2833486	B1	20040820		
WO 2003053379	A1	20030703	WO 2002-FR4157	20021203
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,				

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1458336 A1 20040922 EP 2002-805358 20021203
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

US 2003157136 A1 20030821 US 2002-321359 20021218
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-16386 A 20011218
 WO 2002-FR4157 W 20021203

AB A cosmetic hair preparation contains a non-silicone polymer, with reactive chemical functions, ready to form a tackant coating on the hair. A polymer was prepared by the reaction of Me itaconate, diethylene triamine, and epichlorohydrin. A hair composition contained above polymer 5, monoethanolamine 1, and water q.s. 100 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 24 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:475470 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:41433

TITLE: Cosmetic hair preparation forming a soft coating comprising a polymer having a non-silicone skeleton and a reactive group

INVENTOR(S): Samain, Henri; Rollat, Isabelle; Giroud, Franck;
 Mougin, Nathalie; Livoreil, Aude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 28 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2833485	A1	20030620	FR 2001-16385	20011218
FR 2833485	B1	20050211		
WO 2003053378	A2	20030703	WO 2002-FR4156	20021203
WO 2003053378	A3	20040122		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1458335	A2	20040922	EP 2002-801095	20021203
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2003185781	A1	20031002	US 2002-321450	20021218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-16385	A 20011218
			WO 2002-FR4156	W 20021203

AB A cosmetic hair preparation contains a non-silicone polymer, with reactive chemical functions, ready to form a soft coating on the hair. A polymer was prepared by the reaction of adipic acid, diethylene triamine, piperazine, and epichlorohydrin. A hair composition contained above polymer 5, monoethanolamine 1, and water q.s. 100 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 25 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335835 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:358166
 TITLE: Photo-activable compound for use in cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Vic, Gabin; Livoreil, Aude
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 31 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2831534	A1	20030502	FR 2001-13970	20011029
FR 2831534	B1	20040130		
WO 2003037830	A2	20030508	WO 2002-FR3632	20021023
WO 2003037830	A3	20031016		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1440092	A2	20040728	EP 2002-796824	20021023
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005507414	T2	20050317	JP 2003-540114	20021023
US 2003113279	A1	20030619	US 2002-279757	20021025
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-13970	A 20011029
			WO 2002-FR3632	W 20021023

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:358166
 AB Photo-activable compds. for use in cosmetics are claimed. Photo-activable ovalbumin was prepared by the reaction of ovalbumin with N-hydroxysulfosuccinimidyl-4-azidobenzoate. A composition containing photo-activable ovalbumin and fluorescent dextran was prepared
 REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 26 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:946071 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:28948
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition forming after application of a supramolecular polymer
 INVENTOR(S): Mougin, Nathalie; Livoreil, Aude; Mondet, Jean
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002098377	A1	20021212	WO 2002-FR1966	20020607
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2825628	A1	20021213	FR 2001-7476	20010607
FR 2825628	B1	20040319		
EP 1392222	A1	20040303	EP 2002-747520	20020607
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2005520777	T2	20050714	JP 2003-501419	20020607
US 2004161394	A1	20040819	US 2003-479716	20031205
			FR 2001-7476	A 20010607
			WO 2002-FR1966	W 20020607

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The invention concerns a cosmetic composition for care and/or treatment and/or make-up of keratinous materials, comprising, in a physiol. acceptable medium, an efficient amount of at least a linear, branched or cyclic, or dendritic polymer, comprising: a polymeric skeleton including at least two repeat units, and at least two functional groups (A) fixed on the polymeric skeleton and capable of binding with one or several partner junction groups, of identical or different chemical type, each matching of two functional groups involving at least three H bridges. Preparation of a ureido pyrimidone polydimethylsiloxane and a lipstick containing this polymer is disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 27 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:944461 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:8260
 TITLE: Use of a polar additive in a cosmetic composition containing a structured liquid oil phase by at least one organogelator to give a thixotropic character
 INVENTOR(S): Livoreil, Aude; Baghdadli, Nawel
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1264589	A1	20021211	EP 2002-291423	20020607
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
FR 2825618	A1	20021213	FR 2001-7474	20010607
JP 2002370926	A2	20021224	JP 2002-167454	20020607
US 2003091520	A1	20030515	US 2002-163509	20020607

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-7474 A 20010607
 AB A polar additive having a polarity parameter $\delta_a \geq 7.0$
 $(j/cm^3)^{1/2}$ is used in a cosmetic composition containing a liquid oil phase
 containing an
 apolar or weakly polar oil having a polarity parameter $\delta_a \leq$
 $7.0 (j/cm^3)^{1/2}$ structured by at least one organogelator to give a
 thixotropic character. Formulation of a cosmetic composition containing
 octyldodecanol and 2-ethylhexyl palmitate is disclosed.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 28 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:69335 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:123393
 TITLE: Cosmetic or pharmaceutical solid composition
 comprising bis-acyl-amides
 INVENTOR(S): Livoreil, Aude; Genard, Sylvie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1174110	A1	20020123	EP 2001-401905	20010716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2811552	A1	20020118	FR 2000-9317	20000717
FR 2811552	B1	20021227		
CA 2382085	AA	20020124	CA 2001-2382085	20010716
WO 2002005763	A1	20020124	WO 2001-FR2306	20010716
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 2001007027	A	20020430	BR 2001-7027	20010716
RU 2219899	C1	20031227	RU 2002-110122	20010716
JP 2004503575	T2	20040205	JP 2002-511697	20010716
AU 771283	B2	20040318	AU 2001-76457	20010716
AU 2001076457	A5	20020130		
ZA 2002000993	A	20020816	ZA 2002-993	20020205
US 2002150602	A1	20021017	US 2002-88296	20020410
US 2003129211	A9	20030710		
US 6726915	B2	20040427		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-9317 A 20000717
 WO 2001-FR2306 W 20010716

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:123393

AB Cosmetic or pharmaceutical solid compns. comprising an oily phase and a
 bis-acyl-amide RCONH-A-NHCOR' (R, R' = H, hydrocarbon chain; A =
 hydrocarbon chain) are claimed. A transparent cosmetic stick contained
 trans-N,N'-bis(dodecanoyle)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane 220 mg, and tridecyl
 trimellitate fatty ester 10 mL.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 29 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:424432 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:208068
 TITLE: Transition metal-containing Catenanes and rotaxanes:
 control of electronic and molecular motions
 Chambron, J.-C.; Sauvage, J.-P.; Collin, J.-P.;
 Gavina, P.; Heitz, V.; Linke, M.; Livoreil, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Organo-Minérale, CNRS-UMR 7513,
 Université Louis Pasteur, Institut Le Bel, Strasbourg,
 67070, Fr.
 SOURCE: NATO ASI Series, Series C: Mathematical and Physical
 Sciences (1999), 527(Supramolecular Science: Where It
 Is and Where It Is Going), 23-28
 CODEN: NSCSDW; ISSN: 0258-2023
 PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review with 18 refs. describes development of functional catenanes and
 rotaxanes, that is mols. responding to external stimuli, like injection or
 removal of electrons, light irradiation, and so on. Examples are rotaxanes
 and catenanes displaying electrochem.-triggered intramol. motions such as
 translation of the ring along the dumbbell axle, rotation of one ring
 within the other, or photochem.-induced electron transfer from
 Zn(II)-porphyrin stoppers (electron donors in the excited state) to a
 Au(III) porphyrin electron acceptor appended to the ring component.

L26 ANSWER 30 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:798559 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:365393
 TITLE: Electrochemically and Photochemically Driven Ring
 Motions in a Disymmetrical Copper [2]-Catenate
 AUTHOR(S): Livoreil, Aude; Sauvage, Jean-Pierre;
 Armaroli, Nicola; Balzani, Vincenzo; Flamigni, Lucia;
 Ventura, Barbara
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Organo-Minérale URA 422 du CNRS
 Institut Le Bel, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg,
 67070, Fr.
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1997),
 119(50), 12114-12124
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB By applying the three-dimensional template effect of copper(I), previously
 used for making various interlocking ring systems, a new disym.
 [2]-catenate was made which consists of two different interlocking rings.
 One ring contains a 2,9-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (dpp) unit whereas
 the other cycle incorporates both a dpp motif and a 2,2',6',2''-
 terpyridine (terpy) fragment, the coordination site of these two chelates
 pointing toward the inside of the ring. Depending on the oxidation state of
 the central metal (Cu(I) or Cu(II)), and thus on its preferred
 coordination number, two distinct situations were observed. With monovalent
 copper, the two dpp units interact with the metal and the terpy fragment
 remains free, at the outside of the mol. By contrast, when the catenate
 is complexed to divalent copper, the terpy motif is bonded to the metal
 and it is now a dpp ligand which lies at the periphery of the complex.
 This dual coordination mode leads to dramatically different mol. shapes
 and properties for both forms. The mol. motion which interconverts the

four- and the five-coordinate complexes can be triggered chemical, electrochem., or photochem. by changing the oxidation state of the copper center (II/I). The process was studied by electrochem. and by UV-visible spectroscopy. Once the stable 4-coordinate copper(I) complex was oxidized to a thermodynamically unstable pseudo-tetrahedral copper(II) species, the rate of the gliding motion of the rings which will afford the stable 5-coordinate species (copper(II) coordinated to dpp and terpy) can be controlled at will. Under certain exptl. conditions, the changeover process is extremely slow (weeks), and the 5-coordinate complex is more or less frozen. By contrast, addition of a coordinating counterion to the medium (Cl⁻) enormously speeds up the rearrangement and leads to the thermodynamically stable 5-coordinate complex within minutes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 80 THERE ARE 80 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 31 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:411312 HCPLUS
 TITLE: Study of recognition of amino-acids by a bis-porphyrinic transition metal complex
 AUTHOR(S): Livoreil, A.; Hayashi, T.; Sauvage, J. P.; Ogoshi, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Mineral-Organic Chemistry, Institut Le Bel, Universite Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67070, Fr.
 SOURCE: Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry (1997), 67(1-4), 117
 CODEN: JIBIDJ; ISSN: 0162-0134
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Unavailable

L26 ANSWER 32 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:197660 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:244977
 TITLE: Switchable interlocked molecules, threaded complexes and interlocking in crystals
 AUTHOR(S): Amabilino, David B.; Dietrich-Buchecker, Christiane O.; Livoreil, Aude; Perez-Garcia, Lluisa; Sauvage, Jean-Pierre; Stoddart, J. Fraser
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Chimie Organo-Minérale, Institute Le Bel, Strasbourg, 67070, Fr.
 SOURCE: NATO ASI Series, Series C: Mathematical and Physical Sciences (1996), 484 (Magnetism: A Supramolecular Function), 65-83
 CODEN: NSCSDW; ISSN: 0258-2023
 PUBLISHER: Kluwer
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review, with apprx.54 refs. The advantages of interlocking for creating switchable chemical systems is discussed and reviewed, and contrasted with intertwined threaded complexes. The possibilities for obtaining interlocked superstructures - which necessarily require control of three-dimensional assembly processes - in the solid state from catenane components is discussed, and crystalline interpenetrating networks are reviewed.

L26 ANSWER 33 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:197656 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:283946
 TITLE: Rotaxanes and catenanes in action
 AUTHOR(S): Chambron, J.-C.; Dietrich-Buchecker, C.O.; Harriman,

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.; Heitz, V.; Livoreil, A.; Sauvage, J.-P.
Laboratoire de Chimie Organo-Minérale, Faculté de
Chimie, UA 422 au CNRS, Université Louis Pasteur,
Strasbourg, 67000, Fr.

SOURCE: NATO ASI Series, Series C: Mathematical and Physical
Sciences (1996), 484 (Magnetism: A Supramolecular
Function), 1-8
CODEN: NSCSDW; ISSN: 0258-2023

PUBLISHER: Kluwer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB Not only are rotaxanes and catenanes aesthetically and topol. attractive mols., but they can also be used as functional systems, able to undergo electronic and mol. motions under the action of an external stimulus. Porphyrin-stoppered rotaxanes are functional models of the photosynthetic Reaction Center, leading to ultrafast interporphyrin electron transfer under light irradiation. The efficiency of the process strongly relies on the rotaxane nature of the compound, being mostly determined by the properties of the central transition metal complex. Different is the function of a nonsym. Cu catenate, consisting of a two-coordination site ring interlocked to a 1-chelate incorporating cycle. The oxidation state of the Cu center (I or II) entirely dets. the set of ligands coordinated to the metal. Oxidizing or reducing the central Cu atom thus induces a complete gliding motion of one cycle within the other. This process can be regarded as electrochem. triggered swinging of the Cu catenate. A review with 20 refs.

L26 ANSWER 34 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:85783 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:230651
TITLE: Changeover in a multimodal copper(II) catenate as monitored by EPR spectroscopy
AUTHOR(S): Baumann, Frank; Livoreil, Aude; Kaim, Wolfgang; Sauvage, Jean-Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut für anorganische Chemie, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, D-70550, Germany
SOURCE: Chemical Communications (Cambridge) (1997), (1), 35-36
CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The electrochem. triggered rearrangement of a copper catenate was monitored by EPR spectroscopy; the initially generated tetrahedral copper(II) complex (with higher g-factor components and lower metal hyperfine splitting) is converted to a stable five-coordinate copper(II) species, within a few minutes at room temperature, in anhydrous MeCN.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 35 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:672994 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:25955
TITLE: Redox Control of the Ring-Gliding Motion in a Cu-Complexed Catenane: A Process Involving Three Distinct Geometries
AUTHOR(S): Cardenas, Diego J.; Livoreil, Aude; Sauvage, Jean-Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculté de Chimie, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67000, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996),

Pryor 09_666463

118(47), 11980-11981
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A multimodal coordinating [2]-catenane was synthesized as well as its Cu complexes. The compound consists of two identical interlocking rings, each ring incorporating both a bidentate and a terdentate chelating unit. The thermodynamically stable Cu(I) complex is 4-coordinate whereas the divalent state is preferably 6-coordinate. Interconversion between the three possible coordination nos. (CN = 4, 5 or 6) implies gliding of one ring within the other. This process corresponds to a complete geometrical change-over and can be induced either electrochem. or using chemical redox agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 36 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:203094 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:316409

TITLE: A Switchable Hybrid [2]-Catenane Based on Transition Metal Complexation and π -Electron Donor-Acceptor Interactions

AUTHOR(S): Amabilino, David B.; Dietrich-Buchecker, Christiane O.; Livoreil, Aude; Perez-Garcia, Lluiosa; Sauvage, Jean-Pierre; Stoddart, J. Fraser

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Le Bel, Universite Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 678070, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996), 118(16), 3905-13

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A bimodal [2]-catenane was synthesized via a Cu(I) templated synthesis. The compound contains both a transition metal coordination site and a set of π -electron rich and π -electron deficient aromatic units suitable for the formation of acceptor-donor complexes. Each constituent ring is thus different from the other, and the organic backbone can adopt two favored contrasting orientations by circumrotation of one ring within the other: (i) in the metal complex mode, each dpp unit (dpp = 2,9-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline) is entwined about the other, while a cationic species is complexed in the coordination site thus created; (ii) in the organic π -electron acceptor-donor complex mode, the dpp fragments are remote from one another, and the π -electron rich and π -electron deficient units stack to form a complex. The conversion of one binding mode to the other implies complete topog. rearrangement of the mol. It can be triggered by adding or removing the cation center (Cu+, Li+, or H+), bonded to the dpp-containing complexing site. This switching process can be easily monitored by ^1H NMR, since it involves drastic relative orientational changes. It can also be evidenced by electronic spectroscopy. In particular, the proton-driven rearrangement reactions lead to significant changes in the absorption spectrum, which correspond to the appearance (by deprotonation) and disappearance (by protonation of the dpp) of a charge transfer band (around 470 nm) resulting from the π -electron donor-acceptor noncovalent interaction.

L26 ANSWER 37 OF 37 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:670317 HCPLUS

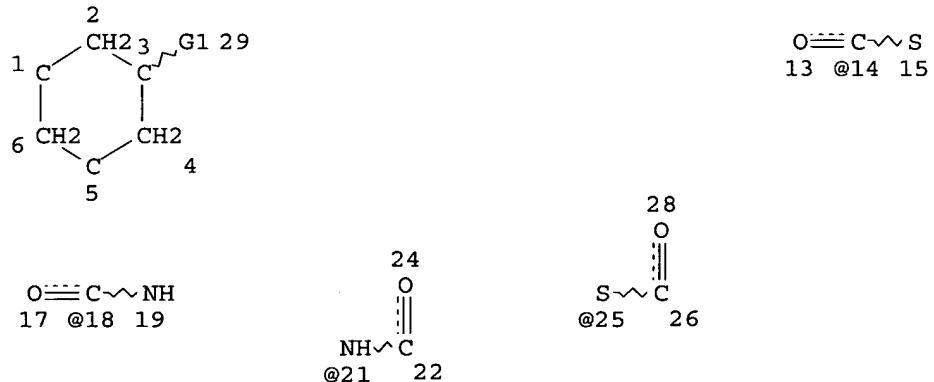
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:270317

TITLE: Electrochemically Triggered Swinging of a [2]-Catenate
 AUTHOR(S): Livoreil, Aude; Dietrich-Buchecker,
 Christiane O.; Sauvage, Jean-Pierre
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte de Chimie, Universite Louis Pasteur,
 Strasbourg, 67000, Fr.
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1994),
 116(20), 9399-400
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The synthesis of an asym. copper(I) [2]-catenane is reported. $[CuLL']$ ($L = I, L' = II$) consists of two interlocking rings, with one of the two rings contains two coordination sites. As a consequence, two possible bonding modes between the metal center and the ligand with interlocking rings can be obtained. By changing the copper atom oxidation state, a complete rearrangement of the organic backbone is obtained which corresponds to the sliding motion of one ring within the other. The process is perfectly reversible and can be extremely slow (hours). Both forms of the same copper(II) state display very different spectro- and electrochem. properties.

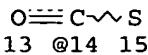
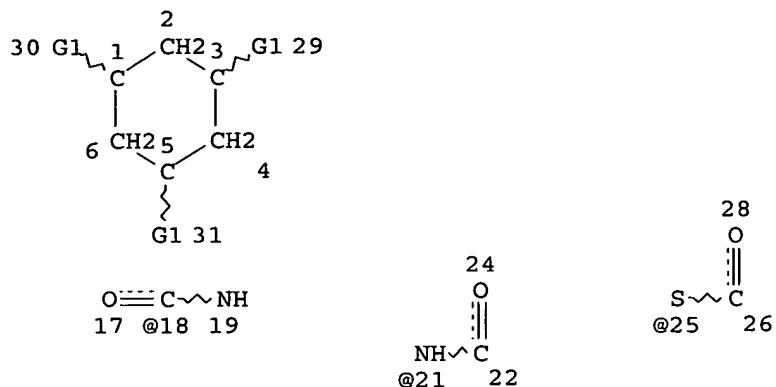
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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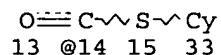
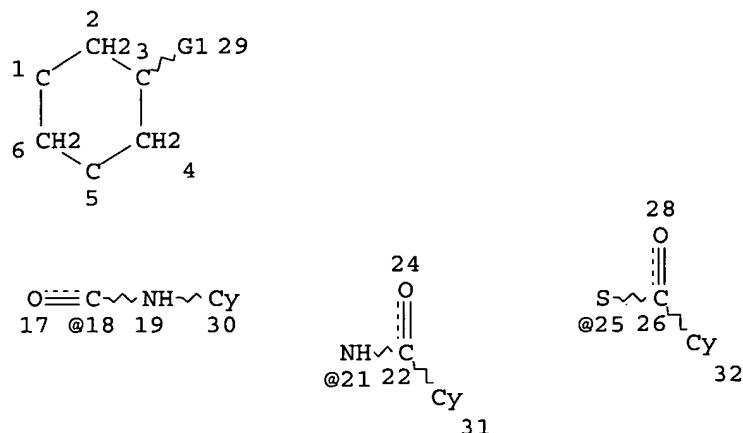
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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L20 STR



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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

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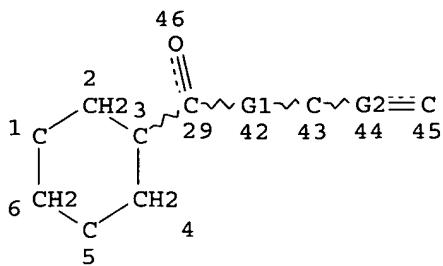
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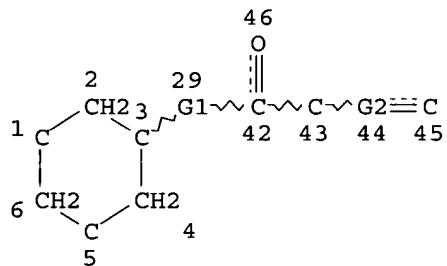


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 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
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RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L22 STR



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 REP G2=(0-20) C
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 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC 1
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L23	145 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L18 SSS FUL L21 OR L22 OR L20
L24	60 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L23
L25	39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LIVOREIL A"/AU OR "LIVOREIL AUDE"/AU)
L26	37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 NOT L24
L27	TRANSFER PLU=ON L26 1-37 RN : 413 TERMS
L28	413 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L27
L29	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L28 AND L14) NOT L23
L30	10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29
L31	5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 NOT (L24 OR L26)

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L31 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:650965 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:179215
 TITLE: Nonfluid cosmetic makeup compositions containing a waxy phase
 INVENTOR(S): Ferrari, Veronique
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 27 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2850867	A1	20040813	FR 2003-1461	20030207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2003-1461	20030207

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:179215

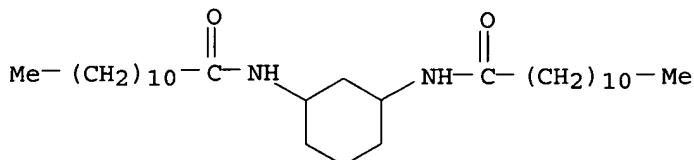
AB A nonfluid cosmetic composition for makeup composition comprises an oily phase, 6-25% a nonpolar waxy phase, and 0.5-10% a diamide. Thus, a rouge composition contained polyethylene wax 15, N,N'-bis(dodecanoyl)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane 2, pigments 8, perfumes 0.2, preservatives qs, and Parleam qs to 100 g.

IT 390747-75-8

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (nonfluid cosmetic makeup compns. containing waxy phase)

RN 390747-75-8 HCAPLUS

CN Dodecanamide, N,N'-1,3-cyclohexanediylbis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:203152 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:258619
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing oils, a rheological agent and a particulate phase
 INVENTOR(S): Blin, Xavier; Ferrari, Veronique
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 21 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2844186	A1	20040312	FR 2002-11095	20020906

EP 1405625	A1	20040407	EP 2003-20174	20030905
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004126350	A1	20040701	US 2003-656146	20030908
JP 2004262919	A2	20040924	JP 2003-315977	20030908
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-11095 A 20020906 US 2002-410955P P 20020917				

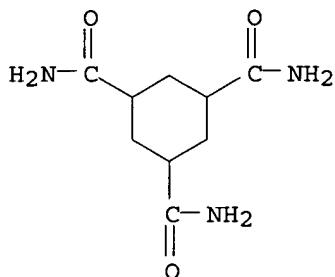
AB A cosmetic composition comprises in a physiol. acceptable medium, at least a Ph silicone oil of high viscosity, at least a nonvolatile hydrocarbon oil having a mol. weight higher than 500 g/Mol and/or an index of refraction at 20°C higher than 1.440, at least a rheol. agent and a particulate phase. The composition has good brightness, and comfort. A lipstick contained di-isostearyl malate q.s. 100, Ph trimethyltrisiloxane (20 cSt) (Dow Corning DC556) 18, Ph tri-Me trisiloxane (1000 cSt) (Belsil PDM 1000) 27, microcryst. wax 10, C30-45 alkyl dimethicone 2.5, a mixture of lauric, myristic, palmitic, and stearic acid triglycerides, (50/20/10/10) (Softisan 100) 10, Red 7 0.26, Red 21, 0.06 black iron oxide 0.09, brown iron oxide 2,1 mica titanium oxide 1.8%.

IT 99063-92-0, 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing oils, rheol. agent and particulate phase)

RN 99063-92-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:490016 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:227474

TITLE: Anionic Polymerization of an Acrylonitrile Trimer Studied by Photoelectron Spectroscopy

AUTHOR(S): Fukuda, Yuji; Ichihashi, Masahiko; Terasaki, Akira;
Kondow, Tamotsu; Osoda, Kazuhiko; Narasaki, Koichi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry School of Science, The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry A (2001), 105(30), 7180-7184

PUBLISHER: CODEN: JPCAFH; ISSN: 1089-5639
American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A photoelectron spectrum of an acrylonitrile (AN:CH₂:CHCN) trimer anion, (AN)₃⁻, produced by electron impact on an acrylonitrile cluster was measured, and was compared with that of a mol. anion of 1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarbonitrile (c-HTCN) in the triequatorial form, which was first synthesized in the present experiment. A comparison of the vertical

detachment energies of (AN)₃⁻ and the mol. anion lead us to conclude that (AN)₃⁻ is assigned as one of the stereoisomers (diaxial form) of c-HTCN (-) on the basis of our previous studies refs. 13, 14, and 20-22 [Tsukuda, T.; Kondow, T. J. Chemical Phys. 1991, 95, 6989. Tsukuda, T.; Kondow, T. J. Am. Chemical Society 1994, 116, 9555. Ichihashi, M.; Tsukuda, T.; Nonose, S.; Kondow, T. J. Phys. Chemical 1995, 99, 17354. Fukuda, Y.; Tsukuda, T.; Terasaki, A.; Kondow, T. Chemical Phys. Lett. 1995, 242, 121. Fukuda, Y.; Tsukuda, T.; Terasaki, A.; Kondow, T. Chemical Phys. Lett. 1996, 260, 423].

IT 99063-92-0P, 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

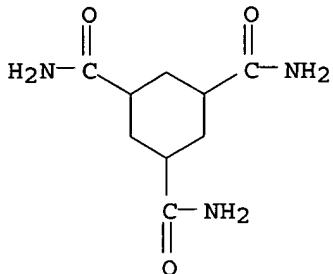
(in preparation and anionic polymerization of acrylonitrile trimer studied

by

photoelectron spectroscopy)

RN 99063-92-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:105200 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:105200

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:18859d-f

TITLE: Reaction between substituted malonic esters and methylene bromide. II

AUTHOR(S): Eberson, Lennart

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Lund, Swed.

SOURCE: Acta Chemica Scandinavica (1958), 12, 731-6

CODEN: ACHSE7; ISSN: 0904-213X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The reaction between (EtO₂C)₂CHCH(CO₂Et)₂ and CH₂Br₂ or CH₂I₂ occurred in boiling alc. solution contrary to the belief [Kotz and Stalmann, J. prakt. Chemical 68, 156(1903)] that temps. above 130° were required to obtain reasonable yields. The product (after 20 hrs. refluxing) consisted solely of 71% tetra-Et 1,1,2,2-cyclopropanetetracarboxylate, m. 41-2° (absolute Et₂O-petr. ether); no trace of Et₂CO₃ could be detected. Repetition of the reaction with (EtO₂C)₂CHCH₂CH(CO₂Et)₂ gave largely CH₂:C(CO₂Et)₂ and gave only tarry products on acid or alkaline hydrolysis. On raising the reaction temp to 100° for 30 hrs. pentaethyl 1,1,3,3,5-cyclohexane pentacarboxylate, b₄ 210-15° [tetraacid, m. 205-10° (decomposition) (Me₂CO)], resulted and gave on alkaline hydrolysis the corresponding pentaacid, m. 180-4° (decomposition) (glacial AcOH), and on acid hydrolysis 1,3,5-cyclohexane tricarboxylic acid, m. 212-15° (C₆H₆-Me₂CO) [triamide m. 286-9° (decomposition) (H₂O); tri-Me ester m. 43-5° (petr. ether)]. A small amount of Et₂CO₃, b₅₀ 50-60°,

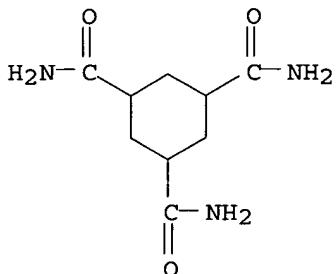
was isolated. With $(EtO_2C)_2CHCH_2CH_2CH(CO_2Et)_2$ and $(EtO_2C)_2CH(CH_2)_3CH(CO_2Et)_2$ the principal products were tetra-Et 1,1,3,3-cyclopentanetetracarboxylate, m. 185-90° (decomposition) (H₂O), and tetra-Et 1,1,3,3-cyclohexanetetracarboxylate, m. 210-20° (decomposition) (H₂O), resp., confirming the results of previous investigations and again manifesting the effect that accommodation of substituents at the ends of a closing C chain facilitates ring formation.

IT 99063-92-0, 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide

(preparation of)

RN 99063-92-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L31 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:69098 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:69098

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:13242d-i,13243a-h

TITLE: Attempted syntheses of nitrogen analogs of adamantane

AUTHOR(S): Newman, Melvin S.; Lowrie, Harman S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ohio State Univ., Columbus

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1954), 76, 4598-600

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Attempts to prepare N analogs of adamantane from 1,3,5-trisubstituted cyclohexanes failed. A number of these cyclohexanes were related in configuration, postulated to be cis. 1,3,5-C₆H₃(CO₂Me)₃, white needles, m. 145-6° (from MeOH), reduced and distilled gave tri-Me 1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxylate (I), semisolid crystalline mixture of isomers, which was recrystd. 3 times from Et₂O at -70°; in the best of several runs, 33.3 g. mixture gave 20.6 g., solid I, m. 48.0-9.0° (all m. ps. are corrected); addnl. crops could be obtained from the mother liquors. Solid I (30.0 g.) reduced with LiAlH₄ slurried in Et₂O, the mixture acidified with dilute H₂SO₄, saturated with Na₂SO₄, and extracted continuously

12 days with Et₂O, the extract diluted with MeOH, the solution passed through Al₂O₃ to remove traces of acid, and the solvents removed gave 14.6 g. oily yellow solid, which recrystd. 3 times from Me₂CO gave 1,3,5-cyclohexanetrimethanol (II), white rods, m. 101.0-2.0°. Isomeric mixture (43.8 g.) of I reduced in the same way gave 32.5 g. oily solid which recrystd. from Me₂CO gave 8.4 g. II, m. 97-100°; the mother liquor evaporated to dryness, the residual oil refluxed with dilute aqueous NaOH, and the solution saturated with Na₂SO₄ and extracted with Et₂O in the usual manner yielded

10.6 g. II, m. 95-100°. II (2.10 g.) in dry pyridine treated 3 hrs. at -5 to 0° with MeSO_2Cl , the mixture worked up in the cold, the resulting yellow solid dissolved in Me_2CO , the solution passed through Norit A and the solvent removed with air gave 4.4 g. trimethanesulfonate (III) of II, white crystals, m. 125.5-6.5° (recrystd. twice from $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}-\text{Et}_2\text{O}$, m. 126.8-7.4°). Crude III (35 g.), m. 108-18°, shaken overnight in a steel bomb with 500 cc. dioxane and 0.6 mole dry NH_3 , the mixture heated slowly to 85° for 24 hrs., cooled, treated with 0.2 mole NH_3 , heated 24 hrs. at 95°, cooled, poured into dilute H_2SO_4 , steam distilled to remove the dioxane, made strongly basic, and again steam distilled, the distillate collected in dilute HCl until it was no longer basic, the resulting solution evaporated, the yellow-white solid residue dried and extracted once with Me_2CO to remove the yellow color and 3 times with CHCl_3 , the CHCl_3 extract evaporated, and the white powdery residue (0.42 g., 2.8%) recrystd. from EtOH-PhMe gave a compound $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$ (IV). HCl , white crystals, insol. in Me_2CO , but readily soluble in CHCl_3 . IV. HCl treated 12 hrs. at 95° with aqueous HNO_2 was recovered unchanged. IV. HCl sublimed at 180-200° before melting in an open tube and melted above 400° in a sealed tube. Alkaline aqueous KMnO_4 was immediately discolored by the addition of 0.10 g. IV. HCl in base; the solution treated with KMnO_4 until the color persisted, refluxed 1 hr., and distilled gave less than 5 mg. white powder identified as NH_4Cl . IV. HCl in CHCl_3 treated dropwise with Br in CCl_4 until the Br color persisted, the solvents removed with air, the orange solid residue dissolved in absolute EtOH , the solution diluted with ligroine

(b. 90-7°), and the yellow precipitate washed with a small amount of Me_2CO and recrystd. from boiling Me_2CO deposited 2 crystal forms which were separated manually, washed with cold Me_2CO , and dried to give 20 mg. compound $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{Br}_2\text{N}$, long needles, fairly soluble in Me_2CO ; and 15 mg. IV. HBr , small cubes, rather insol. in Me_2CO . A small amount of IV. HCl dissolved in HBr and the solution evaporated gave IV. HBr . I (20.5 g.) refluxed 2-3 hrs. with dilute

NaOH , the solution concentrated, acidified with H_2SO_4 , saturated with Na_2SO_4 , and extracted

continuously 12 hrs. with Et_2O , and the extract evaporated gave 18.0 g. 1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxylic acid-1.5H₂O (V.1.5-H₂O), white powdery solid, m. 208-13°, which gave, recrystn. 3 times from $\text{Me}_2\text{CO-C}_6\text{H}_6$, V, white needles, m. 215-18°. V (1.30 g.) treated with CH_2N_2 gave 1.22 g. solid, m. 43-7°, which distilled and recrystd. from Et_2O at -70° gave I, fine needles, m. 48-9°. V treated with SOC_2 , the resulting acid chloride dissolved in C_6H_6 , the solution added to 28% NH_4OH , the aqueous layer cooled and filtered, and the filter residue recrystd. twice from H_2O yielded 1,3,5-cyclohexanetricarboxamide (VI), white crystals, m. 287.5-8.5° (decomposition) with softening at 283.5°. VI (1.24 g.) sublimed during 6 hrs. at 285° gave 0.81 g. (78%) sublimate (collected in several fractions), m. between 210 and 240° in 20° ranges; this sublimate boiled with EtOH in which it was rather insol., the EtOH removed, and the residue recrystd. twice from Me_2CO gave VII ($\text{R} = \text{CN}$), white crystals, m. 239-43° with darkening after softening at 230-1°. V (1.3 g.) in 5 cc. 28% NH_4OH evaporated to dryness, the residue pyrolyzed at 270-300°, and the white solid sublimate dried in *vacuo* gave 0.90 g. material, m. 230-50° (decomposition) with softening at 190-220°, which recrystd. twice from EtOH-PhMe yielded a compound $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_4$ (VIII), white poorly formed crystals, m. 244-7° (decomposition) with softening at 240-4°. V (6.1 g.) gave similarly 4.2 g. material which was sublimed and collected in fractions; 1 fraction resublimed at 195° and 0.1 mm. gave white powdery crystals, m. 215-33° (decomposition) with softening at 204°; another fraction recrystd. twice from EtOH-PhMe and then

sublimed at 195° and 0.1 mm. gave a white powder, m. 227-54° (decomposition) with softening at 223°. The various fractions of VIII, which was a mixture of IX and VII (R = CO₂H), showed initially neutral equivs. of 280-300 which dropped to a final value of 108-14 when excess base was added. A portion of the material upon which the neutral equivalent had been taken boiled with dilute aqueous NaOH, the mixture acidified with HCl

and

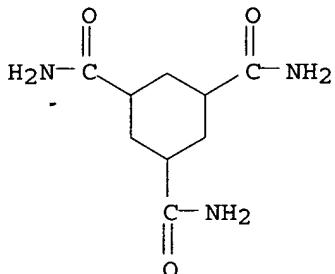
evaporated to dryness, the residue extracted with Me₂CO, the extract evaporated, and the

residue recrystd. from EtOH-PhMe gave V, white needles, m. 211-15°. V treated with CH₂N₂ gave I, clear needles, m. 48-9°. V (10.8 g.) treated with NH₄OH, the mixture evaporated, and the residue pyrolyzed gave 6.6 g. product having the same m.p. range and infrared spectrum as the sublimates of VIII; a 3-g. sample let stand 2 days with SOCl₂, the mixture refluxed a short time and evaporated in vacuo, and the residue sublimed at 35 mm. gave 0.9 g. VII (R = COCl) (X), white needles, m. 170-80° (rapid heating). X (0.3 g.) in CHCl₃ previously saturated with NH₃ let stand 1 hr., filtered, and evaporated, and the residue sublimed and then recrystd. from Me₂CO-C₆H₆ gave 0.05 g. tan crystals, m. 260-5°; the mother liquor evaporated gave VII (R = CN), white crystals, m. 207-20°.

IT 99063-92-0, 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide
(preparation of)

RN 99063-92-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Cyclohexanetricarboxamide (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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